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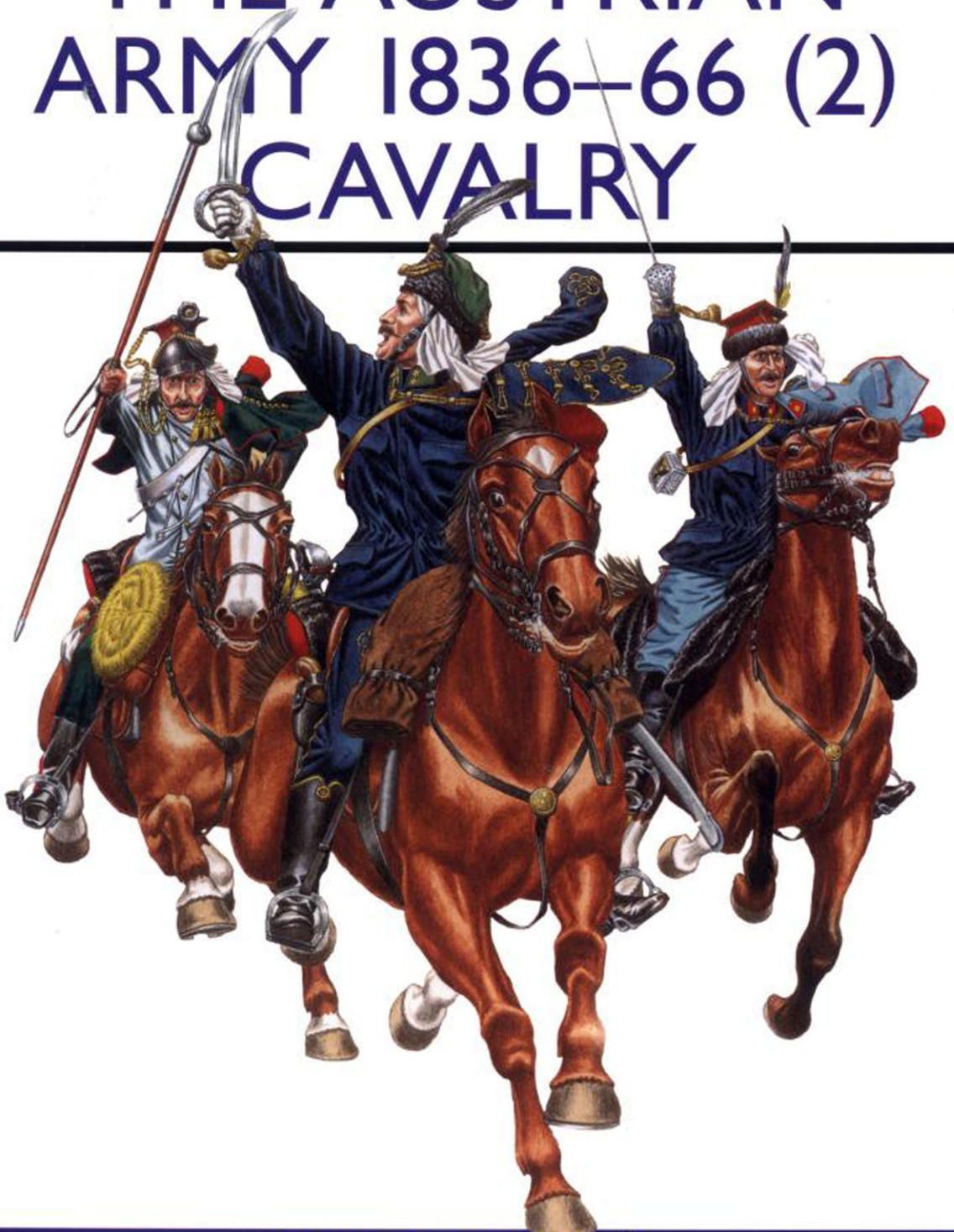
THE AUSTRIAN ARMY 1836–66 (2) CAVALRY



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Dedication

To my mother.

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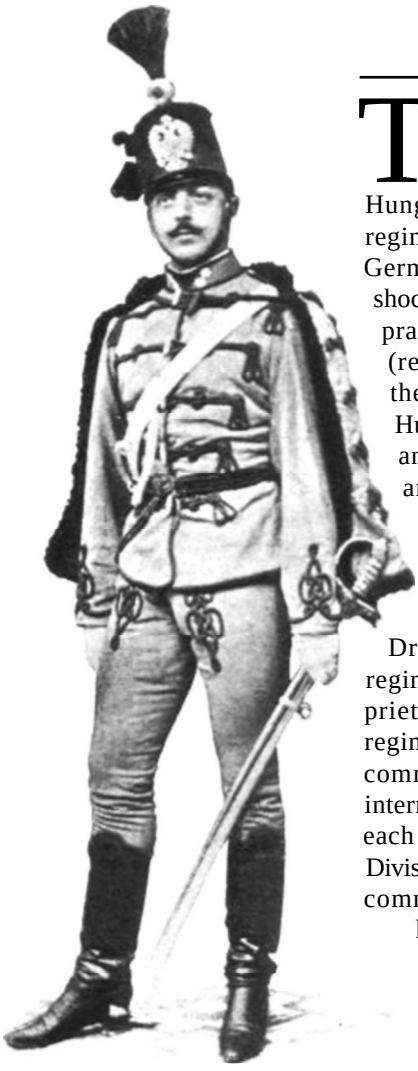
THE AUSTRIAN ARMY 1836-66
(2) CAVALRY



Hussar Korporal. As the sabretache is not worn, this photograph was most likely taken around 1864, when the appearance of the regular Hussars started to change once again, but it gives a good impression of the dress adopted in 1850. Note the new braiding on the chest of the light blue Attila, and the very narrow sash.

ORGANIZATION

The Imperial cavalry was divided into a German and a Hungarian component in the same way as the Line infantry. However, while the designation of an infantry regiment as Austrian/German or Hungarian only indicated the style of its uniform, that of a mounted regiment also defined the branch of cavalry to which it belonged. The German cavalry consisted of Kurassiers ('heavy' troops intended for shock action in battle); Dragoons (also classed as heavy troops, but in practice employed more as 'medium' cavalry); and Chevauxlegers (regarded as the 'light' German cavalry, but in practice more akin to the Dragoons). The Hungarian cavalry was entirely composed of Hussars, genuine light cavalry recruited from among the Hungarians and South Slavs, who possessed an almost inborn ability to skirmish and raid. Only the Uhlans (lancers, classed as light cavalry) were separate from these groupings, but even they were territorially exclusive in the first part of the period, being recruited only from Galicia until 1851.

The cavalry list of 1836 comprised eight Kurassier, six Dragoon, seven Chevauxlegers, twelve Hussar and four Uhlan regiments, Each was nominally commanded by its *Inhaber* or 'proprietor', a ceremonial Colonel-in-Chief whose name was borne by the regiment (whose title thus changed with each new Inhaber), while actual command was exercised by a colonel (Oberst). The regiments were internally divided into two-squadron 'divisions' for tactical purposes, each commanded by an officer of field rank. The regimental Oberst-Division (Colonel's Division) was led by a major, and a lieutenant-colonel commanded the Oberstleutnant-Division. The light cavalry regiments had six squadrons each, and therefore an additional Majors-Division commanded by the other major in their establishment.

Following the campaigns of 1848-49 the cavalry regiments were reorganized. The Hussars (except for Regts.Nos.5 and 7) had sided with the Hungarian revolutionary government. The Hussar list was enlarged by a 13th Regt., but this was converted to the 5th Uhlans in 1851. The Chevauxlegers disappeared from the cavalry list in 1851 when six of their regiments were converted to Uhlans and one to Dragoons. After the Uhlans had been given a 12th Regiment and the Dragoons an 8th in 1854, the Austrian cavalry consisted of eight Kurassier, eight Dragoon, twelve Hussar and twelve Uhlan regiments. The regimental establishment of heavy cavalry was raised to six squadrons in 1849, and that of light cavalry to eight squadrons in 1851. The divisions were identified by numbers from 1851: the Oberstleutnant-Division became the 1st Division, the Oberst-Division the 2nd, and the Majors-Division the 3rd (in the light cavalry, the 3rd

and 4th). After compulsory reserve service was introduced in 1852 each regiment formed a depot, which became a depot squadron in wartime.

Another cavalry reorganization was carried out after the 1859 war against France in Italy. Two Dragoon regiments were disbanded and four converted to Kurassiers in 1860, thus reducing the strength of the Dragoon branch to only two regiments, which were now regarded as the German light cavalry. Two new Hussar regiments had been created from volunteer Hussars (Freiwillige Huszaren) in September 1859 for the war in Italy; these regiments were regarded as volunteer units as late as 1862, when they became the regular 18th and 14th Regiments. A Freiwilligen-Uhlanen-Regiment was also raised in I860, and became the regular 13th Regiment in 1862. The fourth divisions of the Hussar and Uhlan regiments were disbanded in 1860, their men being divided between the remaining squadrons. From the surplus troopers new divisions were raised for the volunteer regiments, which became four divisions strong; these units were called the "lightest cavalry'. On becoming regular regiments they were reduced to six squadrons each. The heavy cavalry regiments adopted the five-squadron establishment in 1862 (with the sole exception of the 8th Kurassiers, who retained six - weaker - squadrons, on account of traditional regimental privileges). The divisions were now three squadrons strong, except in eleven Kurassier regiments, whose 2nd Divisions had two squadrons only. The depot was abolished, and one squadron stayed in the rear in wartime to supply replacements and remounts for the field squadrons.

Besides the field officers mentioned above, the regimental staff comprised similar personnel to that of the infantry regiment: chaplain, legal officer, administrative officer, supply officer (only in wartime, from the squadrons' establishment until 1857), regimental adjutant, physician, senior physicians (one per division), a number of surgeons from 1852, junior physicians (initially one per division, and later, jointly with the surgeons and senior physicians, providing one per squadron), quartermaster staff (one Fourier per division, abolished in 1849), trumpet-major (Stabs-Trompeter), division trumpeters, provost, standard-bearers (one Standartenführer per division; one of them usually acted as a wagon-train master in wartime), two senior smiths/NCO farriers (Oberschmiede, one from 1860), regimental saddler, harness maker and tailor (Regiments-Sattler, Riemer and Schneider respectively, only in light cavalry until 1852, and then in all branches until 1862, when they were abolished), armourer, regimental band, a number of wagoners (detached from transport service in wartime, from 1857); and finally, so-called quartermasters (who were in fact field officers' and captains' servants) and subalterns' servants (both styled officers' servants from 1853).

Each squadron consisted of two 'wings' (Flügel) of two platoons (Zügen) apiece. The squadron commander was a senior captain

Campaigns of Imperial Troops 1835-66

1835-36	Reprisal raids against Bosnian Turks.
1838	Reprisal raids against Montenegrins.
1840	Expedition of Imperial Navy to Syrian coast.
1845	Reprisal raids against Bosnian Turks.
1846	Occupation of Krakow Republic.
1848-49	Suppression of revolutions in Vienna, Prague. Lemberg. Campaign in North Italy against Piedmont and Italian rebels (victories at Custozza in 1848 and Novara in 1849). Campaign in Hungary, Banat, and Transylvania against rebellious Hungarian government (defeat at Isaszeg, victories at Kápolna and Temesvár, all in 1849).
1854	Suppression of uprising in Parma.
1855-57	Occupation of Danube Duchies of Moldavia and Wallachia during Crimean War.
1859	War against France and Piedmont; campaign in North Italy (defeats at Magenta and Solferino).
1864	War in alliance with Prussia against Denmark: campaigns in Denmark and North Sea.
1866	War against Prussia and Italy; campaigns against Prussians in Bohemia and Moravia (defeat at Königgrätz) and against Italians in North Italy and Adriatic Sea (victories at Custozza and by Island of Lissa - naval victories).

Dragoon and Kurassier officers on parade in 1848, with gauntlets covering their cuffs, thus leaving the shabraque edging lace and, for the Kurassiers, the size of the 'arrowhead' on the breastplate as the only visible rank distinctions. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)

BELOW **Dragoon trooper on parade, c.1840. When mounted, the Dragoons were clearly distinguished from the similarly-clad white Chevauxlegers' by a white lambskin saddle cover. Note the smoothbore cavalry carbine carried by all Dragoon troopers: a brass-mounted flintlock, apparently of 1828 pattern, 76.5cm long and weighing 2.35kg, with a calibre of 17.6mm. (Print after M. Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)**

(Premier-Rittmeister, styled Rittmeister Erste Klasse in 1852), with a junior captain as his deputy until 1862 (Second-Rittmeister, styled Rittmeister Zweite Klasse in 1852, when he was withdrawn from the Squadron and attached to the regimental staff - two in heavy cavalry regiments and three in light). The subalterns were two first lieutenants (Oberleutnants) and two second- or sub-lieutenants (Unterleutnants, divided into 1st and 2nd Classes in 1852).

The other ranks' squadron establishment included two sergeant-majors (Wachtmeister), twelve corporals (Korporale - the senior four were called Zugskorporale, equating with sergeants, and this became a separate rank in 1857, styled Zugsführer); a number of *ex-propriis* privates and regimental cadets (both simply "cadets' from 1851; there were no 'Kaiser cadets' in the cavalry); a trumpeter (Trompeter, Escadrons-Trompeter

Kurassier trooper on parade, c.1840. Although he is not one of the carbine-armed men he carries a ramrod attached to the cartridge box belt. Under magnification an officer without a cuirass is visible in the far right background; regimental adjutants were supposed to wear armour from 1837, but Trentzensky often shows them unarmoured. (Print after M. Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)

from 1852); a squadron smith (Schmied, Hufschmied from 1853, Curschmied from 1860); a saddler (only in the Kurassiers and Dragoons until 1852, and later in all branches and styled Escadrons-Riemer); two quartermasters and four Subalterns' servants. A number of senior troopers, usually six to eight per squadron, were unofficially known as Vize-Korporale (vice-corporals), equaling with lance-corporals (Gefreitern) of infantry; but unlike them, the Vize-Korporale were never recognized as an official rank, except during the brief existence of the volunteer Hussar and Uhlan regiments, in which they acted under the title Patrouilleführer ('patrol leaders').

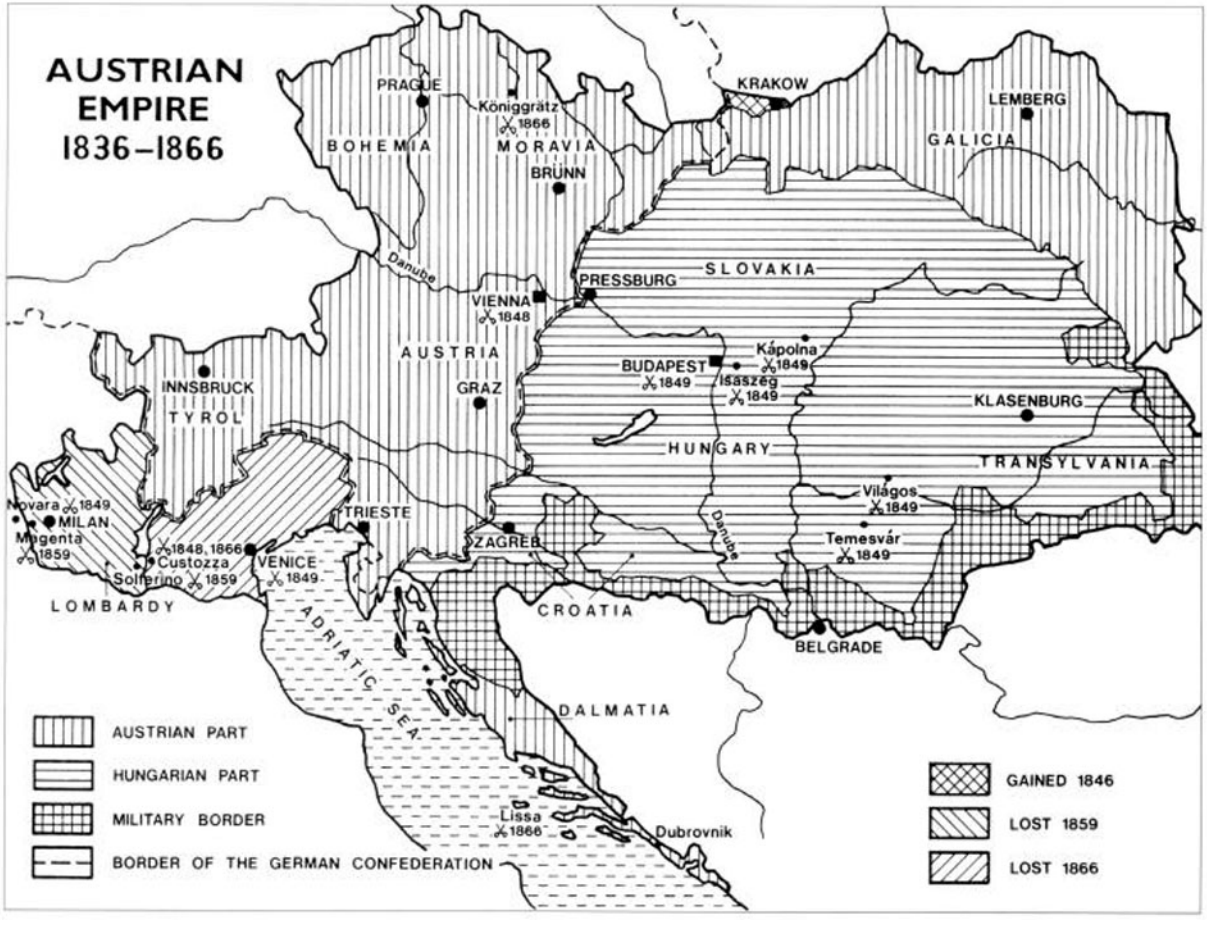
As horsemanship entailed a long period of training, the squadrons were kept at as near full strength as possible at all times. Hence the peacetime and wartime establishment differed very little; but the first always included six to twelve supplementary dismounted troopers who could act as the cadre for a regimental reserve squadron upon mobilisation. One reserve squadron of 200 men and one of 300 was raised for each heavy and light cavalry regiment respectively in 1848-49, providing the field squadrons with replacements and remounts. The wartime squadron establishment prescribed for these campaigns was 150 troopers for the heavy cavalry and 180 for the light, with a supplementary 10 per cent of dismounted troopers from 1851; this was retained until the mid-1850s. While the total peacetime squadron establishment was equal to the wartime strength from 1857, that of the regimental staff and depot varied (see table below).

The total peacetime cavalry strength of 288 squadrons and 10 depots with 66,121 men and 56,152 horses should have been enlarged to 328 squadrons with 70,912 men and 60,992 horses at the beginning of the campaign of 1859; but at that time the cavalry was about 16,000 horses short, and the regiments which crossed the River Ticino into Piedmont were far below the prescribed wartime establishment. Following the war the peacetime squadron establishment for heavy cavalry was fixed at 159 men and 139 horses, with an additional two men and two horses for the light cavalry. The regimental wartime establishment was 896 men and 775 horses for the heavy cavalry, of which 680 men and 596 horses were

supposed to take the field for active service. In the light cavalry the equivalent figures were 1,072 men and 929 horses, with a field strength of 850 men and 775 horses.

Regimental Establishment 1857
(Horse establishment in brackets)

	Peacetime		*Wartime*	
Heavy cavalry				
Regimental staff	44	(8)	52	(24)
Squadron	194	(170)	194	(170)
Depot/Depot squadron	43	(23)	141	(113)
Total (6 sqns)	*1,251*	*(1,051)*	*1,357*	*(1,157)*
Light cavalry				
Regimental Staff	52	(10)	60	(27)
Squadron	227	(200)	227	(200)
Depot/depot squadron	53	(29)	174	(143)
Total (8 Sqns)	*1,921*	*(1,639)*	*2,050*	*(1,770)*

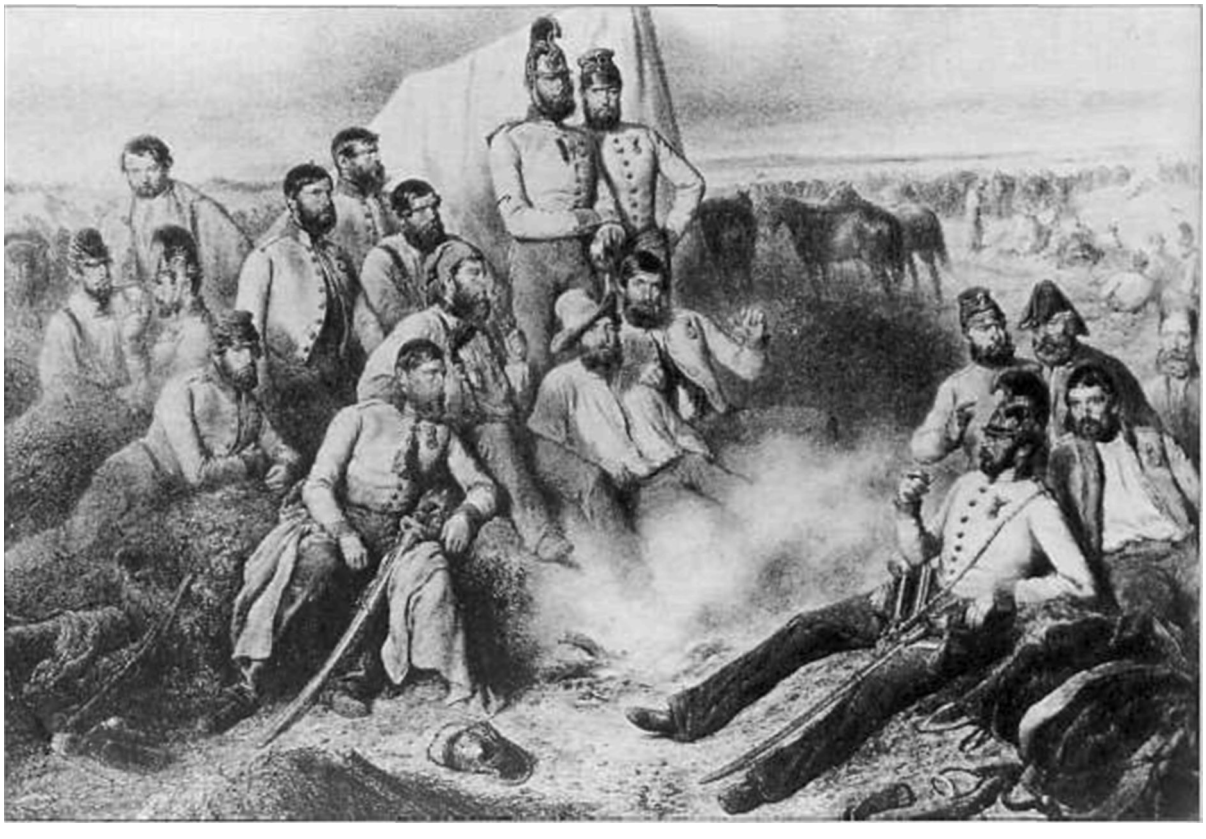


UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT: GERMAN CAVALRY

Prior to 1850: Rank and File

The most impressive feature of the German cavalry uniform was a high-crowned helmet of black lacquered leather. The 1836 pattern had a 15.7cm-high skull lopped with an 11.8cm raised comb running from front to back, bearing a crest of black horsehair or wool. A large, roughly triangular brass plate with the embossed Emperor's cypher (F.l.) broadened out below the brass frontal piece of the comb. Two iron reinforcing bands covered with leather diverged down the sides of the skull, towards brass bosses which supported a chinstrap covered with brass scales. This was usually fixed up around the rear of the helmet as a decoration, while a simple, leather strap with a brass buckle fulfilled its practical function. The helmet was provided with a large front peak and a smaller rear peak, both of thin iron plate edged with brass; a flange of the same material between the peaks on each side diverted rainwater. The usual Austrian *Feldzeichen*, a sprig of green oakleaves in summer and of fir in winter, was traditionally displayed on parade and often in the field, fixed behind the left chinstrap boss. The forage cap *(Lagermütze)* was similar to the officer's equivalent, but in coat colour with a leather peak and chin-strap fastened with two leather buttons. The cap had piping around the top and a 2cm band at the bottom, both light blue for recruits, who were issued with new items from depots, and of facing colour for other rankers.

Encamped rank and file of the 7th Chevauxlegers, mostly NCOs, in 1849. Though moustaches for the rank and file were only permitted in the German cavalry until 1848, all ranks of the 7th wore full beards between 1840 and 1849. Note the helmets without crests, a common practice on campaign, and the forage caps, shown in trouser colour with a cockade and braid loop, resembling the later other ranks' off-duty caps. (Print after August Pettenkofen)



A reconstruction of the German cavalry's appearance in the mid-19th century. The Kurassiers in front are in pre-1848 uniform; a more appropriate officers' trouser decoration would be lace stripes rather than the simple piping worn here. The Dragoons in the far right background are in the post-1850 dress, wearing Waffenrocks and crestless helmets with the eagle plate. (Photograph by Lechner)

The single-breasted, short-skirted tail-coat *(Rock)* was white (or dark green for Chevauxlegers Regts. Nos l, 2 and 4), with a single row of ten large white or yellow buttons. Its standing collar was in facing colour for Dragoons and Chevauxlegers, and for Kurassiers white with a facing-coloured *Paroli* (a patch with a small regimental button) on each side. Plain cuffs were also in facing colour, while shoulder straps and turn-backs bore only facing-coloured piping and 4cm edging respectively. The shoulder straps were fastened with a large button, and two such buttons were sewn to the rear waist.

In undress or to preserve the expensive coat during everyday service, a *Kittel* and an *Aermelleibel* were worn. The Kittel was common to the whole army: without facings, and made of coarse, unbleached cloth, it was cut in the infantry tail-coat style but in the cavalry had a vent up to the waist at the rear. Its stand-and-fall collar and front were fastened with hooks and eyes. The Kittel was made loose enough to be worn over the coat in bad weather. The Aermelleibel was a sleeved waistcoat in coat colour, faced like the Rock, but with buttonless Parolis for the Kurassiers; it had nine buttons down the front, a small pocket on each side, and no shoulder straps.

Tight white leather breeches with knee-length boots were replaced with trousers and calf-length Uhlan boots with screwed-in spurs in 1836. The trousers were initially cornflower blue for the white-clad regiments, but in 1840 they became light blue. Both patterns had white piping along the outer seams. The green-coated regiments of

Table A: Chevauxlegers Regiments 1836-51

No.& name (Inhaber)	*Coat*	*Facings*	*Buttons*
1. Kaiser Ferdinand 1835; Kaiser Franz Joseph 1848;	dark green	poppy red	yellow
2. Prinz Hohenzollern, Xaver 1801; Anton 1844; Erzherzog Carl Ludwig 1848	dark green	poppy red	white
3. Baron Wernhardt 1838; Erzherzog Ferdinand Maximilian 1846	white	poppy red	yellow
4. Fürst Windisch-Graetz 1835	dark green	dark red	yellow
5. von Schneller 1822; Fürst Carl Liechtenstein 1840	white	light blue	yellow
8. Fitzgerald 1832; Graf Wrbna 1845; Graf Clam-Gallas 1850	white	dark red	yellow
7. Graf Nostitz 1815; Baron Kressenstein 1840; Alexander, Kronprinz von Russland 1849	white	crimson	white

Notes:
The Chevauxlegers vanished in 1851, when the 4th Regt. was converted to Dragoons and the others to Uhlans. Full cavalry Regimental titles comprised the same elements as those of the infantry - for example *Das k.k. Chevauxlegers-Regiment Alexander Czesarewitsch, Kronprinz von Russland, Nr.7.*

Chevauxleger trumpeter and field officer on parade, c.1840. Of interest is that Trentzensky invariably shows the helmet chinscales down and in use, contrasting with some other sources and even with the Imperial decree of 1850 - which confirms their predominantly decorative character and the existence of a second, functional chinstrap. (Print after M. Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)

Chevauxlegers had trousers in the same dark green with facing-coloured piping. Unlike those of the infantry, cavalry trousers did not have pockets at the sides; they were strapped under the foot, and reinforced with black leather from the bottom up to the calf. In cold weather and only when mounted, the troopers could wear overalls of 'mixed grey' cloth, with underfoot straps and fastened down the open outer seams with 12 leather buttons. The voluminous greatcoat *(Mantel)* was white with a single row of seven large regimental buttons at the front. Its turn-down collar had Parolis for the Kurassiers and piping for the other branches, both in facing colour. Shirt, black stock, pants, stockings and Hungarian undress shoes were like those of the infantry; mittens were in coat colour.

The cuirass, unchanged for decades, was redesigned along more elegant lines in 1827 but otherwise remained the same. It consisted of a front plate only, with a white leather waist strap attached to cross straps at the rear. The plate was slightly domed and painted black, with an inner lining of canvas or chamois leather.

The waist belt of white leather with iron fittings was worn over the coat, with a heavy cavalry sabre *(Pallasch)* suspended on white leather slings. The Pallasch weighed 1.4kg, with a blade 86cm long and 3.1cm wide, and an iron hilt, fittings and scabbard. A sabre issued in 1845 and intended for all cavalry branches was adopted only by the German cavalry, but not all even of these regiments received it before the new pattern of 1850 appeared, with a variant made exclusively for the heavy cavalry. The sabre weighed 1.6kg, with a slightly curved blade 89cm long and 2.9cm wide, and a broad, slightly dished pierced iron hilt, iron fittings and scabbard; the sword knot was of white leather.

Besides the two pistols carried by all rankers, 16 troopers in each Kurassier squadron and all Dragoons and Chevauxlegers were armed with short cavalry carbines, half of the Kurassiers with the rifled

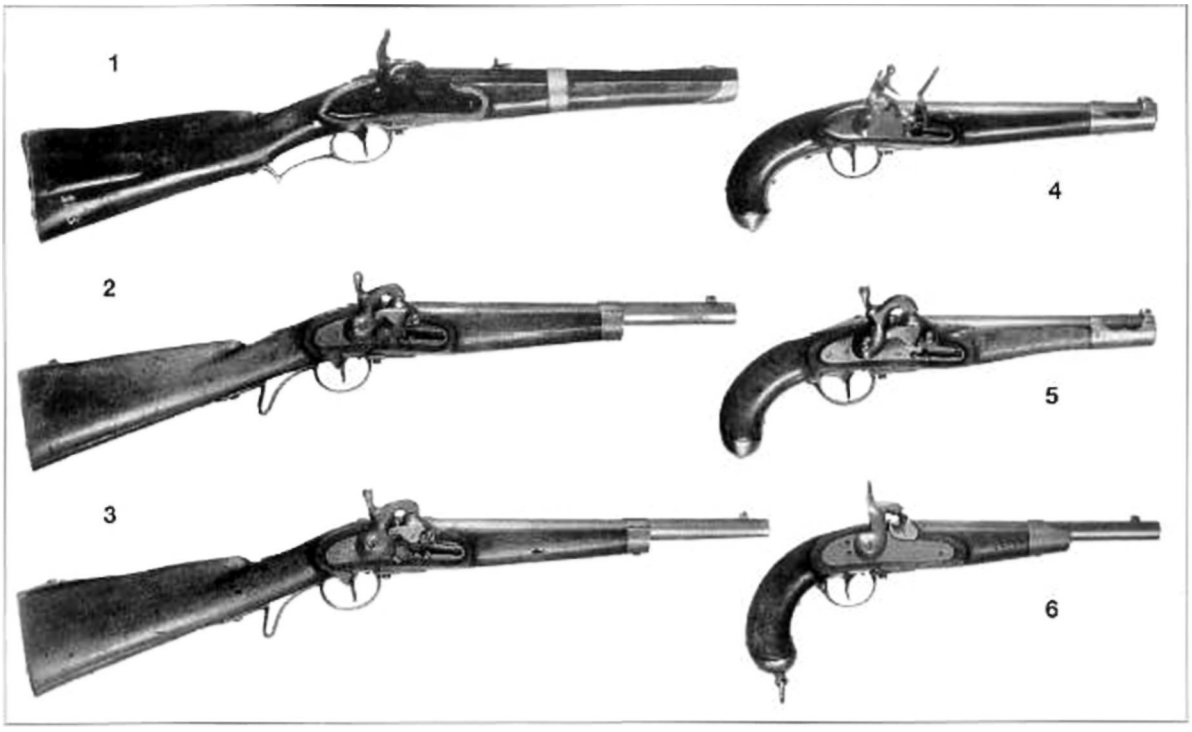
RIGHT **Cavalry firearms.**
(1) 1838 pattern short rifled carbine - Kavalleriestutzen; length 71.5cm, weight 2.95kg, cal. 16mm, brass-mounted. This was a never-issued experimental weapon with the Reitzi flintlock system, c.1840. Otherwise, it is similar to the ordinary Kavalleriestutzen, which had a flintlock action like that on (4) at top right.
(2) 1851 pattern rifled 'chamber' carbine with the Augustin lock - Kammerkarabiner; length 71cm, weight 2.73kg, cal. 18.1mm, iron-mounted.
(3) 1851 pattern smoothbore carbine with the Augustin lock; length 75.7cm, weight 2.5kg, cal. 16.9mm, iron-mounted.
(4) 1828 pattern smoothbore pistol with a flintlock action; length 42.3cm, weight 1.4kg, cal. 17.6mm, brass-mounted.
(5) 1851 pattern smoothbore pistol with Augustin lock; length 42.3cm, weight 1.55kg, cal. 16.9mm, brass-mounted.
(6) 1860 pattern rifled pistol with Lorenz percussion lock; length 40.4cm, weight 1.54kg, cal. 13.9mm, iron-mounted. The 1862 pattern was only slightly altered.
Note that all weapons are muzzle-loaders. The lock on all Augustin system weapons ought to have been converted to the Lorenz percussion system after 1854 but this probably did not happen in any numbers, although some experimental models were issued. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

Kavalleriestutzen and all the others with a smooth-bore *Kavalleriekarabiner*. A black leather cartridge box for 30 rounds was carried over the left shoulder on a 4.6cm-wide white leather belt with iron fittings. The troopers armed with carbines had another belt, the 6.5cm-wide *Bandoulier,* to which the weapon was clipped and additionally looped by a white leather strap around the small of the butt. They carried the ramrod on the breast attached to the underside of the cartridge box belt by a white leather strap. The pistol ramrod was also secured by a strap; it was supposed to be carried in a 17.2cm leather case attached to the top rear of the cartridge box, but this practice is seldom to be seen in pictorial sources. Over the right shoulder a wooden canteen was slung upon a narrow strap.

A poppy-red shabraque with a rounded front was edged with 4.6cm yellow, white and black lace, and had yellow crowned Emperor's cyphers in the pointed rear corners. Over the shabraque was worn a saddle-cover of white lambskin edged with red cloth. The saddle and girth were of brown leather, and the two wooden pistol holsters beneath the front of the shabraque were covered with black leather. To accommodate the rider's and horse's necessaries, a leather case and a hide saddlebag were attached on each side, a leather horse-shoe case on the right side, and a cylindrical poppy-red cloth valise *(Mantelsack)* at the rear under the lambskin. When not in use the overalls were stowed in or under the valise and the greatcoat was carried folded at the front of the saddle. The harness was of black leather; horse furniture for the Chevauxlegers was like that of the Hussars.

NCOs were dressed as troopers, with rank distinctions that may be sumarised as follows;

Korporal and Wachtmeister: Polished NCO sabre, yellow and black NCO



sword knot: leather gloves; hazel cane for Korporal and 'Spanish reed' for Wachtmeister; no Bandoulier; infantry NCO pouch instead of cavalry cartridge box from 1840.

Gemeiner *ex-propriis* and Regiments-Cadett: Officer's helmet with Other ranks' crest; officer's sabre with NCO sword knot; leather gloves, pouch and stock of respective rank only when NCOs; moustaches forbidden.

Standartenführer: As Wachtmeister - standard belt covered with facing-coloured cloth and button-colour lace, fittings of polished iron.

Fourier: As in infantry, but mounted in wartime and provided with spurred boots.

Oberschmied: Cocked hat with yellow and black camelhair rosettes in corners, black silk binding and black cockade: coat, waistcoat and trousers in black-grey with facings in regimental colour: the rest as Wachtmeister, but mounted in wartime only.

Schmied, Sattler and Riemer (the latter in Chevauxlegers only): As Oberschmied, but without 'Spanish reed' cane.

Stabs-Trompeter: As Wachtmeister; Divisions- and Escadron-Trompeter as Korporal; all with red helmet crest and no cuirass in the Kurassiers.

When the canes were abolished in April 1848, the Korporal and Wachtmeister received exposed brass helmet reinforcements instead of leather-covered iron; the Wachtmeister's helmet also acquired a brass comb cover fastened with six rivets, similar to that on the officer's helmet. Just a month later the NCOs were issued with additional collar rank insignia: white collar stripes 5.2cm long and 1.3cm wide, two for Korporal and three for Wachtmeister. Quartermasters were dressed like those in the infantry, and subalterns' servants appeared like troopers, but did not wear helmets or field equipment other than the valise.

RIGHT **1836 pattern German cavalry helmet of a company officer; the black-outside-yellow crest is entirely made of silk. The cypher 'F.1.' was changed to FJ1' after the accession of Franz Joseph I. One other officer's helmet in the Vienna MHM collection has a plain front plate upon which the new cypher is soldered, but it may be that embossed plates were also issued. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

Prior to 1850: German Cavalry Officers

Their helmet was of shiny leather and had a comb slightly higher than that of the rank and file, completely covered with gilded brass and richly embossed with lion devices. The front of the comb was decorated with a trophy of arms above the Imperial eagle, and the top bore a crest of black and yellow silk for company officers, and of gold with black silk for field ranks. Chinscales with bosses in the form of lion masks, a front plate with the embossed Emperor's cypher, peak edging, reinforcing

Table B: Dragoon Regiments 1836-60

No.& name (Inhaber)	*Coat*	*Facings*	*Buttons*
1. Erzherzog Johann Baptist 1795; Graf Stadion 1859	white	black	white
2. Ludwig I, König von Bayern 1825	white	dark blue	white
3. Baron Friedrich Minutillo 1832: Franz Joseph, Erzherzog 1843; later Kaiser 1848	white	dark red	white
4. Leopold II, Grossherzog von Toscana 1824 and 1849, Baron Boyneburg 1848	white	poppy red	white
5. Prinz Eugen von Savoyen (Baron Mohr 1815; Graf Schlik 1847; Graf Fürstenberg 1849)	white	dark green	white
6. Graf Ficquelmont 1831; Graf Horváth-Tholdy 1857	white	light blue	white
7. Fürst Windisch-Graetz (Graf Coudenhove 1862)	dark green	dark red	yellow
8. Ferdinand Salvator, Erbgrossherzog von Toscana 1854	dark green	poppy red	white

Notes:
The 7th Regt. was raised by conversion of the 4th Chevauxlegers in 1851.
The 8th Regt. was raised in 1854, but disbanded along with the 4th Regt. in 1860.
Regts. Nos 1, 2, 3 and 6 were converted to Kurassiers in 1860, and the 5th and 7th were simultaneously renumbered the 1st and 2nd respectively. The new 2nd Dragoons retained their previous dress, while the new 1st Dragoons were uniformed as the ex-Regt. No 8.
Names in **bold** were bestowed upon regiments in perpetuity - on the 5th Regt. in 1736 and on the 7th in 1862. They also bore the Inhabers' names in the usual style.

hands, and a wavy-edged flange on the skull along the base of the comb were all in gilded brass. The forage cap, initially made of black-grey and later of black cloth, was of the universal army pattern.

The officer's tail-coat *(Uniformrock)* had no shoulder straps and had gold or silver buttons. Its front bore facing-coloured piping which extended up to the free edges of the collar for Kurassier officers. In undress the *Spencer* was permitted - a coat made of lower quality cloth but otherwise similar to the Uniformrock. From 1836 the *Oberrock* was permitted for everyday service, a knee-length, full-skirted coat like that of infantry officers; it was made in Uniformrock colour, with facings on cuffs and standing collar (only Parolis for Kurassiers), two rows of nine breast buttons, and horizontal side and rear pockets with 10.5cm-wide flaps. Field officers had button-colour rank lace on the cuffs of all types of coats. The collar stripes introduced in 1848 were also in button colour; second lieutenants and majors were distinguished by one, first lieutenants and lieutenant-colonels with two, and captains and colonels by three stripes. Underneath the coats a single-breasted waistcoat was worn, with a row often small buttons; it was made in coat colour, but a black variant was also allowed.

The 1836 pattern parade trousers had 2cm gold or silver lace instead of the seam piping: they did not have leather reinforcement. 'Mixed grey' overalls opened at the sides only from the knee to the bottom, and were fastened with metal buttons. Dark grey trousers were allowed for everyday service, and white summer trousers off duty. White leather gauntlets with 10.5cm-high cuffs were worn on parade and chamois gloves at other times. The greatcoat was without shoulder straps; it had a removable rain cape extending to the hip, with a single-button cloth fastening strap.

The Kurassier officer's black-lacquered cuirass was trimmed with poppy-red velvet and had 2cm-wide gilded brass edging secured with 1.3cm-broad rivets of the same material. The waist strap of white leather had poppy-red velvet edging and a gilded front buckle; the cross straps were covered with velvet and had gilded brass fittings. The cuirass had a gilded 'arrowhead' on the breast, extending to the

Table C: Kurassier Regiments 1836-66

No.& name (Inhaber)	*Facings*	*Buttons*
1. Kaiser Ferdinand 1835; Kaiser Franz Joseph 1848	dark red	white
2. Erzherzog Franz Joseph, Herzog von Modena 1789; Baron Sunsteau 1846; Maximilian Joseph II, König von Bayern 1850; Graf Wrangel 1864	black	white
3. König von Sachsen, Friedrich August 1836, Johann 1848	dark red	yellow
4. Baron Mengen 1836; Kaiser Ferdinand 1848	grass green	white
5. Graf Maximilian Auersperg 1829; **Nikolaus I, Kaiser von Russland** 1849 (Graf Schaffgotsche 1855)	light blue	white
6. Graf Wallmoden 1819; Alexander, Prinz von Hessen und bei Rhein 1862	black	yellow
7. Graf Heinrich Hardegg 1826; Wilhelm, Herzog von Braunschweig 1854	dark blue	white
8. Graf Ignaz Hardegg 1831; Graf Carl Auersperg 1848; Carl, Prinz von Preussen 1848	poppy red	yellow
9. Graf Stadion	grass green	yellow
10. Ludwig I, König von Bayern	dark blue	yellow
11. Kaiser Franz Joseph	poppy red	white
12. Graf Horváth-Tholdy; Graf Neipperg 1865	light blue	yellow

Notes:
Regts. Nos.9-11 and 12 were raised by conversion of Dragoon Regts. Nos. 1-3 and 6 respectively in 1860.
The name of Nicholas I, Tsar of Russia, was bestowed upon the 5th Regt. in 1855, to be carried in perpetuity.

lower edge for the field officers but only 21cm deep for company officers. The waist belt with sabre slings und gilt fittings was like that of infantry officers, i.e. made of white leather for company ranks and of red leather and covered with a gold lace band with a black central stripe for field ranks. The Pallasch, like that of the NCOs, was replaced with an officers' variant of the pattern 1815 sabre: this had a polished finish, with a pierced iron hilt ornamented in arabesque style, and an 89cm blade 3cm wide. A gold sword knot was of the universal army pattern (as was the sash of the commissioned ranks - the *Feldbinde* - worn over the coats around the waist).

The shabraque resembled that of the other ranks in shape only, while the Emperor's cyphers were embroidered in gold. The edging comprised an outer braid in gold mixed with black, and a 4cm gold lace inner band with a black central stripe; for field officers there was a similar band 1.6cm wide between the two. The officers' black lambskin saddle cover was an integral part of the shabraque, being sewn to the surrounding cloth and bordered with poppy-red cloth edged with a braid in gold mixed with black. The saddle was of the men's pattern, but the brass-mounted pistol holsters were covered with brown leather, and the valise was covered with black lambskin. An English saddle was permitted for field ranks from 1838. The harness was like that of the rank and file, but made of black patent leather and provided with brass fittings and decorations. The horse's breast plate consisted of a brass boss bearing the regimental number and branch letter (K for Kurassiers and D for Dragoons). Chevauxleger officers' horse furniture resembled that of Hussar officers but with the branch letters 'C-L'.

A well-preserved Uniformrock of a Rittmeister of the 7th Chevauxlegers. Note the front piping, which clearly distinguishes the coat as the 1837 pattern, and the collar rank stripes of 1848. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

After 1850: German Cavalry Rank and File

The rear peak of the heavy and easily-dislodged helmet was lengthened for better balance; the front plate was replaced with a brass crowned, double-headed eagle; and the comb lost the crest, receiving instead a brass cover. The chinscales were no longer fastened at the back when not in use, but were to '...lie at the front peak and hence be lengthened and adapted so as to really serve the purpose determined by their name, with the simultaneous removal of any other chinstrap...' (imperial decree of 22 October 1850).

A new forage cap was introduced in 1851, similar to the infantry side cap but provided with a leather chinstrap adjustable by friction. The cap was made in trouser colour: until 1860 it was piped, in facing colour for the green-clad Dragoons and in coat colour for all others. An off-duty cap was permitted from 1860. which was to be purchased by the soldiers themselves. This cap was provided with a black leather chinstrap and front peak, being very much like the officer's forage cap but made in trouser colour and edged with a 2,6cm band around the bottom — in facing colour for Dragoons and white for Kurassiers. The cap had a woollen black and yellow bottom cord, cyphered cockade and loop with a button for NCOs.

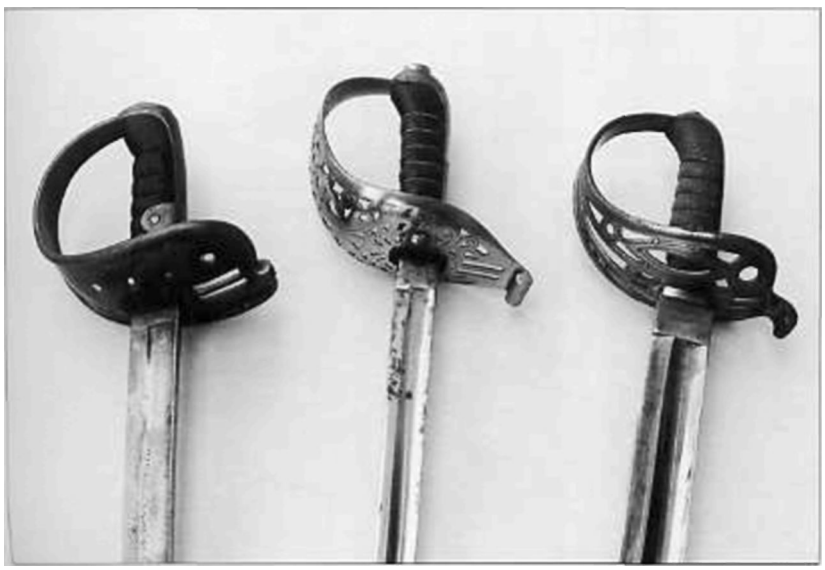
The tail-coat was replaced with a single-breasted, full-skirted tunic *(Waffenrock)* in 1849. This was white, with ten large regimental buttons, for Kurassiers; and white or dark green and based on the infantry pattern for Dragoons and Chevauxlegers, with two rows of initially eight and later six buttons. The collar distinctions and cuffs remained

RIGHT **Cavalry sabres. (Left) The light cavalry other ranks' 1850 pattern has a blade 84cm long and 2.8cm wide which was retained for the patterns of 1859 and 1861, but these were 0.1kg heavier (1.7 to 1.6kg). The similar heavy cavalry pattern of 1850 weighed 1.9 kg and had a blade 92cm long and 3cm wide, which was reduced in length to 89cm and 87cm respectively on the patterns of 1859 and 1861. (Centre) The cavalry officer's 1850 pattern weighed 1.7kg; the blade was 88cm long and 3.1cm wide. (Right) 1861 pattern officeer's sabre, with the blade reduced to 84cm and 2.8cm respectively. Note the appearance of the 1861 pattern hilt, which was very similar for all variants of the cavalry sabre issued in 1861. (Mladen Vukusa Collection)**

Clash between Austrian Chevauxlegers and Piedmontese Lancers in 1848. As the campaigns of 1848-49 coincided with the intended changes to army uniforms the troops fought in a mixture of old and now items. The officer in the middle is wearing the new double-breasted, full-skirted tunic, while the troopers still have the single-breasted tail-coat. (Print after Eugen Adam)

unaltered, while the shoulder straps were now of facing colour piped in coat colour. Both patterns had two large buttons at the rear waist, and were initially piped in facing colour along the skirt edges and rear vent and up the front, with the piping extending onto the free edges of the Kurassier collar; but all facing-coloured piping was discontinued from 1860, The collar points and those where the skirt bottom edges met the front and the rear vent were rounded.

The new Kittel was in the style of the infantry Waffenrock, with two rows of small metal buttons and no facings other than the buttonless Parolis. The leather reinforcement on the parade trousers was like that of the Uhlans from 1853, slanted from the front to the rear. The Dragoons received a wide facing-coloured band replacing the outer seam piping in 1862. The overalls lost the side buttoning in 1853, but were widened, and had a 37cm-high leather reinforcement at the bottom; this was slit and provided with four bone buttons for fastening. Except for the Uhlans, they were abolished in 1860. In the same year, due to the process of 'lightening' the cavalry, the cuirass was abolished, although the Kurassiers retained their



original title until 1867 when they all became Dragoons. The greatcoat received two rows of six large buttons, facing-coloured Parolis and a cloth fastening strap with a button on the collar for all German cavalry branches. Its collar and the strap on the left shoulder were piped in facing colour until 1860. Mittens were in trouser colour.

The sabre was provided with a yellow leather sword knot and suspended from the waist belt buckled under the Waffenrock. The flintlock firearms were replaced with Augustin system percussion weapons in the early 1850s. Sixteen men in each Kurassier squadron carried rifled 'chamber' carbines (*Kammerkarabiner*, named after a small powder chamber, *Kammer*, in the barrel plug) from 1852; half of the Dragoon troopers were provided with smooth-bore carbines and half with the *Kammerkarabiners.* The carbine men had one smooth-bore pistol, and the others, including the NCOs, two. All the above-mentioned weapons were replaced with a Lorenz system rifled pistol after 1860, which was to be provided with a removable shoulder stock *(Pistole mit Kolbenansatz)* to serve as a universal weapon. However, it was soon found that the characteristics of the removable stock were unsatisfactory and it was withdrawn - thus leaving the cavalry with the conventional pistol as their only firearm.

A uniform horse furniture was adopted by all cavalry branches in 1852, comprising a Hungarian saddle with a black lambskin cover and virtually unchanged shabraque (except for the Emperor's cyphers). The shabraque was abolished in 1860, and the lambskin cover was reserved for parades only from then on, being enlarged and losing its red cloth edging. The horse furniture was specified in 1864 as follows: a lambskin saddle cover: a Hungarian saddle with a brown seat overlay, a single pistol holster at the rear right, and one saddlebag on each side; black harness and girth; and a tubular valise made of poppy-red cloth and

BELOW, LEFT **Dragoon officers and trooper on parade in the early 1850s. The mounted officer is a subaltern of the 7th Dragoons (ex-4th Chevauxlegers) - the regiment which, on account of its historical privileges, managed to retain the traditional regimental dark green uniform when converted to the exclusively white-clad Dragoons in 1851. Moreover, it retained the four-division establishment; and as its 4th Div. served as a cadre for the raising of the 8th Dragoons in 1854, that unit also received the dark green uniform. (Print after A. Strassgschwandtner)**

BELOW, RIGHT **Kurassier Oberleutnant and trooper on parade in the 1850s, the last decade when cuirasses were still in use; they were discarded by the cavalry in 1860 and handed over to the sappers and artillery who worked under enemy fire during sieges. (Print after A. Strassgschwandtner)**

covered with black lambskin.

Cloth collar stars of rank were introduced in 1849, corresponding in number and colour to the previous stripes. The Zügsfuhrer adopted the distinction of the Wachtmeister, who therefore received 1.3cm yellow lace (gold for the Stabs-Trompeter until 1860) along the front and bottom of the collar. The trumpeters were distinguished by facing-coloured shoulder wings after the helmet lost its crest; these were laced with white, like those of infantry drummers, and the same scalloped lace edged the collar and cuffs of Dragoon trumpeters and the cuffs only of Kurassier trumpeters. The officers' servants received a light blue uniform, the same as that of infantry servants but with cavalry pattern trousers.

Dragoon trooper with full campaign kit. c.1865; note that the black lambskin saddle cover was reserved for parades. The single remaining pistol holster can be seen behind his right leg; on the saddle cantle the red cloth valise can be seen covered with black lambskin, and surmounted by a messtin. The circular object on top of the folded cloak at the front of the saddle is a spiral of straw - see Plate H. (Print after Richard v. Ottenfeld)

After 1860: German Cavalry Officers

Their helmet was changed in the same way as that of the rank and file, retaining all of its former distinctions except for the higher comb - this became equal for all ranks. The front of the comb now bore a trophy of arms below the Emperor's cypher, and the chinscales were in the shape of laurel leaves. While of finer quality cloth the Waffenrock basically resembled that of the other ranks but with the following distinctions: for Dragoon officers the buttons were in rows of eight; no shoulder straps; piping retained throughout the period; rear skirt pockets covered with three-cornered flaps. piped in facing colour and with a large button in each corner. After Dragoon officers received a Hussar-style pouch in 1860 their Waffenrock was provided with a double cord in gold mixed with black at the left shoulder, fastened with a small button to secure the pouch belt. The undress Spencer was the same as the Waffenrock, but made of lower quality cloth; and the Oberrock was abolished. A Kittel like that of the other ranks was permitted to be worn from the mid-1850s to 1860, with very narrow rank lace on the front of the Parolis for field ranks. Metal collar stars replaced stripes in 18-19, in the same number and colour for company officers, and of the same number only for field officers; the latters' stars were gold or silver, contrasting with the colour

of the regimental field ranks' lace which was now worn on the collar too. The lace on the parade trousers was replaced with other ranks'- style piping, although Dragoon officers adopted a wide facing-coloured stripe from 1860.

'Russian grey' everyday service trousers were often provided with a knee-length black leather reinforcement. The officer's greatcoat had a facing-coloured collar with a button and a coat-coloured strap for fastening, The rain cape was extended below the knees and provided with a low standing collar with buttoned Parolis in facing colour when worn without the greatcoat. The waist belt with slings previously worn by the field ranks only was now approved for all officers. The rest of the uniform and equipment remained virtually unchanged.

The standard horse furniture of 1852 for cavalry officers comprised: a Hungarian saddle; a shabraque and valise as before but with no border to the lambskin saddle cover; a simple black lambskin saddle blanket for use when the other ranks were mounted without any saddle cover; a harness of black patent leather with brass fittings and decorations (the branch letter and regimental number displayed as before). The shabraque was replaced with a simple saddle cover of black lambskin in 1860, decorated in each corner with a gold-embroidered Emperor's cypher on a black cloth shield when on parade. The one remaining pistol holster was placed at the rear right of the saddle from the same date.

Waffenrock and Feldbinde of a Kurassier Rittmeister. Though presented here without the cuirass, the Waffenrock is of the pattern worn in the 1850s, distinguished by relatively long skirts with noticeably rounded corners. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

Hussar trooper in parade dress, c.1840. The uniform changes sanctioned in 1837 and 1840 did not affect the Hussars greatly, leaving them in a uniform virtually unchanged since Napoleonic times for a further ten years. He wears a light blue shako and dark blue uniform with white belts, and his shabraque is poppy-red. A sword knot of red-brown Russian leather was peculiar to the Hussars and Uhlans. (Print after M.Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT: HUSSARS

Prior to 1850: Rank and File

The Hussar regiments were distinguished by the colours of their shakos, jackets, breeches and buttons. The pattern 1836 shako was a felt cylinder, 18.3cm high at the front and 19cm at the rear and initially slightly wider at the top than at the bottom, but headgear issued from the mid-1840s was the same diameter at both ends. Its black leather fittings comprised a chinstrap with brass buckle, a flat front peak angled slightly downwards, and a false turned-up rear 'peak'. At the front the shako was decorated as was that of the infantry: an 8cm-broad yellow-outside-black woollen pompom at the top, from which a brass loop ran down to be fixed by a half-ball regimental button placed in the centre of a 4cm-broad hole through a pleated, 8cm-broad brass rosette; this hole was underlaid with black cloth on shakos made of colours other than black. The pompom itself was surmounted by a 21cm black (13cm) over yellow (8cm) plume, which was enclosed in a black waterproof cover in bad weather. A double cord with tassels *(Vitéz-Kötés)* of yellow wool flecked with black was fastened around the upper edge of the shako body, falling at the right side to be looped twice around the wearer's neck when mounted, with the tassels resting on the left side of the chest. The Feldzeichen was attached behind the pompom in front of the plume. A waterproof cover worn over the body in bad weather was in shako colour, as were separate covers for the pompom and plume. The forage cap was of the German cavalry pattern, but made in dolman colour and with a bottom stripe in shako colour edged with yellow and black mixed braid.

The dolman (a waist-length jacket with very short tails), the pelisse (designed to be worn as an over-jacket or slung over the left shoulder), and tight Hungarian breeches were all richly decorated with mixed yellow and black braid. The chest frogging comprised 15 to 17 lines of braid positioned between three rows of ball buttons, the outer rows of smaller buttons called *Compassels*. The dolman

Table D: Hussar Regiments 1836-49

No. & name (Inhaber)	*Shako*	*Dolman/Pelisse*	*Breeches*	*Buttons*
1. Kaiser Ferdinand 1835; Kaiser Franz Joseph 1848	black	dark blue	dark blue	yellow
2. Erzherzog Joseph Anton 1795; Ernst August, König von Hannover 1847	bright red	light blue	light blue	yellow
3. Erzherzog Ferdinand Carl d'Este 1794	ash grey	dark blue	dark blue	yellow
4. Baron Geramb 1829; Alexander, Kronprinz von Russland 1839	light blue	dark green	bright red	white
5. Carl Albert, König von Sardinien 1831; Graf Radetzky 1848	bright red	dark green	bright red	white
6. Wilhelm I, König von Würtemberg 1817	black	cornflower blue	cornflower blue	yellow
7. Fürst Reuss-Köstritz 1836	grass green	light blue	light blue	white
8. Ferdinand, Herzog von Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha 1828	bright red	dark green	bright red	yellow
9. Nikolaus I, Kaiser von Russland 1833	black	dark green	bright red	yellow
10. König von Preussen, Wilhelm III 1814, (Wilhelm IV 1840)	grass green	light blue	light blue	yellow
11. Székler-Grenz-Husaren	black	dark blue	dark blue	white
12. Palatinal-Husaren (Palatin von Ungarn, Erzherzog Joseph Anton 1800, Erzherzog Stephan 1847	black	cornflower blue	cornflower blue	white
13. Banderial-Husaren	black	cornflower blue	cornflower blue	yellow

Notes:
The Székler-Grenz-Husaren-Regiment was converted to the regular 11th Regt. in 1849.
The 13th Regt. was raised by conversion in 1849 of the irregular Banderial-Husaren Regiment, raised in Croatia for the Hungarian campaign a year before.
Names in **bold** were permanent regimental titles. That of Wilhelm III, King of Prussia, was bestowed upon the 10th Regt. in 1840. The 11th and 13th Regts. did not have Inhabers.

had a standing collar and low cuffs with a 13cm vent at the rear seam, fastened with hooks and eyes. The pelisse was lined with white lambswool and had black lambskin trim along all the edges and on the pocket slits, cuffs and collar. A neck cord in mixed yellow and black was fitted below the collar, with a toggle on the right hand part and a triple loop on the left for fastening when the pelisse was slung over the shoulder. Both the dolman and the pelisse had a double cord in yellow mixed with black on the left shoulder, held in place by a ball button, to secure the cartridge box belt and Bandoulier, A Hussar waist sash was worn over the dolman, made of 50 to 55 Emperor-yellow cords held together by three blocks each of six black 5.2cm 'barrels'. The sash was tied by means of a toggle and loop of yellow cord; the ends of the doubled-over cord were brought round to the front of the girdle where they were threaded through the belt proper, and after being knotted were left to swing free, ending in yellow and black mixed tassels.

Hungarian boots with screwed-in spurs were worn with the breeches, edged at the top with yellow and black mixed braid finished with a yellow rosette with a black centre at the 'V' cut on the front. A white cloak *(Mantel)* had two collars - a standing one 10.5cm high; and one which lay flat, five-cornered, 18cm wide at the rear and 13cm at the front. The cloak was tied around the neck by two fastening straps placed on each side below the standing collar. Mittens were in dolman colour; and the Kittel, overalls, black stock, shirt, pants, stockings and undress shoes were like those of the German cavalry.

The waist belt was provided with two sabre slings and three slings to which a sabretache was attached, all of dark red or brown-red Russian leather with iron fittings. The sabretache cover was of red cloth, edged with yellow and black mixed braid and with yellow, white and black woollen lace; it was decorated with a crowned Emperor's cypher of yellow cloth bordered with black camelhair. The Hussar sabre weighed 1.6kg, with a curved blade 84cm long and 2.8cm wide, and an iron stirrup hilt, fittings and scabbard. The sword knot was of brown-red Russian leather with a small fringe-tassel. The Hussars did not receive the new cavalry sabre before 1850, when a model made exclusively for the light cavalry was issued, with a shortened and narrower blade. The Bandoulier, cartridge box and belt were like those of the German cavalry, and the firearms were as for the Dragoons. The shabraque, saddle cover of black lambskin, valise, saddlebags and horseshoe case were all like those of the German cavalry. The harness of black leather with iron linings was slightly different, having additional crossed straps over the horse's forehead. The saddle was of the Hungarian type, with a higher cantle.

Hussar NCOs wore the same uniform as troopers, with the following rank distinctions:

Korporal: 1.3cm yellow lace with black line near each edge around shako top (2.6cm wide from 1840); polished sabre with NCO knot; hazel cane, gloves, no Bandoulier.

Wachtmeister: As Korporal, but with two lace shako bands (single 5.2cm band with additional 0.9cm black central stripe from 1840); 'Spanish reed' cane.

Gemeiner *ex-propriis* and Regiments-Cadett: Officer's sabre with NCO knot of red Russian leather with yellow and black woollen tassel;

leather gloves; pouch, shako lace and cane of relevant rank when NCOs.

Standartenführer: As Wachtmeister; standard belt as for German cavalry, but in shako colour.

Fourier, Oberschmied, Schmied, Sattler and Riemer: As for German cavalry, with lacings in shako colour; Schneider as Schmied.

Stabs-Trompeter as Wachtmeister, Divisions- and Escadrons-Trompeter as Korporal, all with red plumes.

The Vize-Korporal was often unofficially distinguished by a mixed yellow and black bottom braid on the shako. The NCOs lost their canes in 1848, but the Hussars did not adopt the collar rank stripes. The quartermasters and subalterns' servants were dressed and equipped in the same manner as those of the German cavalry.

LEFT, ABOVE **Subaltern of the 1st Kurassiers photographed in the 1860s. Note the relatively short skirt of the contemporary Waffenrock, with the corners rounded only slightly, if at all. According to Wrode, Kurassier officers wore the Hussar officer's-style pouch from 1865, although apparently not all of them, as pictorial sources show.**

LEFT, BELOW **Rittmeister of the 1st Dragoons, 1860s; note the shoulder belt of the pouch, now appearing for the first time in the German cavalry. Its adoption denoted the conversion of the Dragoons from 'heavy' to light cavalry.**

Prior to 1850: Hussar Officers

Basically identical to that of the other ranks, their shako had a 5.2cm gold lace band around the upper edge. This lace had a black line near each edge for captains, to which a 0.9cm central black stripe was added for subalterns Field officers had an additional 2.6cm gold band below the captain's. The false rear peak was plain; the front peak bore 1.3cm gold-embroidered lace along the edge, and a braid in deep brown-gold mixed with black along the junction with the body. The front bore a gold bullion cockade with a cyphered black velvet centre, above a gold or silver regimental button fixing a gold loop and a gold-outside-black rosette, both decorated with a black line. A decorative gold chain ran around the body, between gilt lion masks at the sides and hooked up on a small lion mask below the cockade. The double cord was of gold mixed with black silk, the tassels all in gold.

Instead of braiding, the uniform was decorated with 1.3cm to 2.6cm lace *(Spiget)* traced on both sides by a very narrow cord *(Suitas)*; field officers had additional 5.2cm lace. Both the dolman and the pelisse bore five rows of gold or silver buttons on the chest (the four outside rows of Compassels), with frogging framed by Suitas cord. The pelisse had an additional neck cord sufficiently long to be wound around the outside of the collar and

Table E: Hussar Regiments 1850-66

No.& name (Inhaber)	*Shako/ Kutsma bag*	*Dress*	*Olivets*
1. Kaiser Franz Joseph	grass green	dark blue	yellow
2. Ernst August, König von Hannover; Nikolaus, Grossfürst von Russland 1862	white	light blue	yellow
3. Erzherzog Ferdinand Carl d'Este; Carl, Prinz von Bayern 1850	white	dark blue	yellow
4. Graf Schlik 1849; Graf Cseh von Szent-Kátolna 1862	poppy red	light blue	white
5 **Graf Radetzky** (Graf Montenuovo 1858)	poppy red	dark blue	white
6. König von Würtemberg, Wilhelm I, Carl I 1864	poppy red	light blue	yellow
7. Fürst Reuss; Baron Simbschen 1857; Friedrich Carl, Kronprinz von Preussen 1864	grass green	lightblue	white
8. Ferdinand, Herzog von Sachsen; Friedrich Wilhelm I, Kurfürst von Hessen-Cassel 1851	poppy rod	dark blue	yellow
9. Fürst Franz Liechtenstein 1849	white	dark blue	white
10. König von Preussen, Wilhelm III (Wilhelm IV; Baron Lederer 1861)	grass green	light blue	yellow
11. Prinz Alexander von Würtemberg 1850	grass green	dark blue	white
12. vacant 1849; Graf Haller 1850	white	light blue	white
13. Freiwilligen-Husaren-Regiment, Nr.13 1859, Nr.1 1860; Fürst Friedrich Liechtenstein 1861	dark blue	dark blue	yellow
14. Freiwilligen-Husaren-Regiment, Nr.14 1859, Nr.2 1860; Graf Pálffy 1861	bright red	blue/red	yellow

Notes:
The number 13 was occupied by the Banderial-Husaren-Regiment (see Table D) until 1851, when it was converted to Uhlans.
The 13th and 14th Hussars were raised as the volunteer Hussar Regiments in 1859, and regularized as the 13th and 14th Regts. in 1862. The 13th Regt. had white olivets from 1864. The 14th Regt. wore light-blue Attilas and bright red breeches.
The name of Field Marshal Graf Radetzky was bestowed upon the 5th Regt. in 1858 as its permanent title.

looped in front of the throat when the garment was fastened. The Spiget, 5.2cm lace, Suitas, frogging, shoulder cord and neck cords were all gold or silver, matching the buttons. The dark-coloured pelisses were trimmed with grey lambskin, and the light-coloured with black. The sash was of Emperor-yellow camelhair or silk with gold 'barrels' interwoven with black, a gold double-over cord, and toggle and tassels in gold mixed with black. When the pelisse was worn as a jacket officers could wear underneath an undecorated waistcoat in dolman colour.

The undress Spencer followed the dolman in cut and colour, but was decorated with braiding in gold mixed with black in a similar way to the dolman of the other ranks. The only difference was the frogging, which resembled that adopted for Hussar dress after 1850 - five lines of braid with olivets and rosettes instead of buttons. The Spencer was lined with black lambskin in winter, and the field ranks' version was decorated with Spiget lace on the cuffs and with 5.2cm lace, on the collar. Black boots had gold or silver lace and rosettes. Overalls, everyday and off-duty trousers, forage cap, gloves and greatcoat with Parolis in dolman colour were all like those of officers of German cavalry.

The waist belt and slings of red Russian leather were covered with gold lace with a central black stripe for all officers. The sabretache cover had a central gold crowned Emperor's cypher, surrounded by silver and gold braid edging and wavy lace, all embroidered. The cypher was smaller for field officers, and below it was an embroidered trophy of arms. The polished sabre was slightly heavier than that of the other ranks, the 1837 pattern having a hill resembling that of the infantry officer's sabre introduced the same year, but with a guard that could be 'expanded'. The sword knot and the sabre of 1845 were like those of the German cavalry, but this model only completely replaced the old weapons after its new pattern was issued in 1850. A black leather pouch, with a gilt rim and a crowned double-headed eagle on the flap, was worn on a black leather shoulder belt with gilt fittings, decorated at the breast with a lion mask connected by three chains to a shield bearing the Emperor's cypher. The horse furniture was like that of the rank and file, but with gilded crossed chains instead of straps on the forehead; it was distinguished by a breastplate boss bearing the branch letter 'H'.

Dress items of Hussar commissioned ranks before 1850: a field officer's shako, distinguished by a narrow additional band of rank lace, and a dolman and a sabretache for company officers. Note the form of the shako, which tended to taper in towards the top as the mid-century approached. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

After 1850: Hussar Rank and File

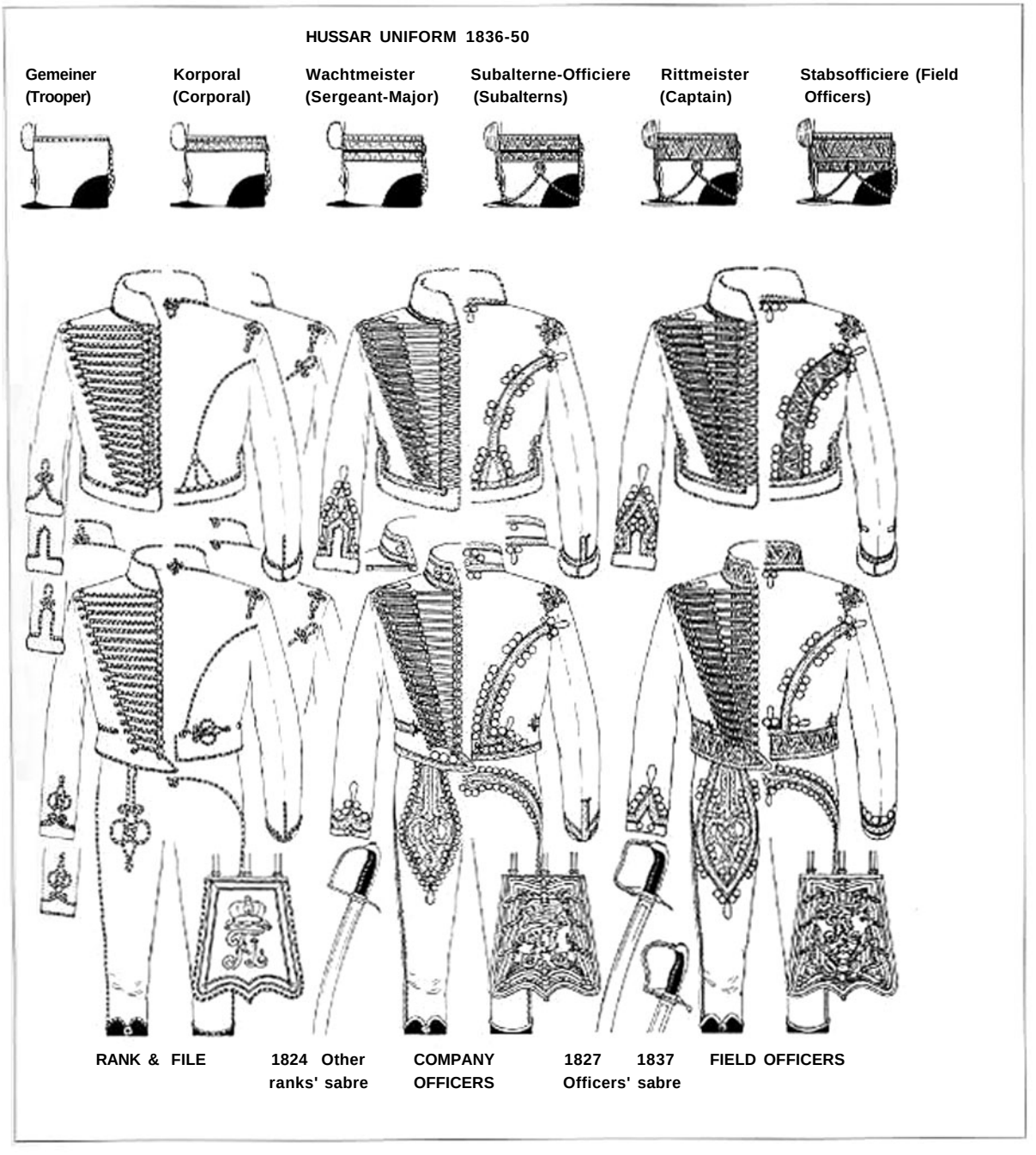
The reforms of 1849-50 introduced more uniformity to Hussar dress than ever seen before The number of shako colours was reduced to three (grass-green, white and poppy-red): and all uniforms were either dark or light blue, with matching breeches.

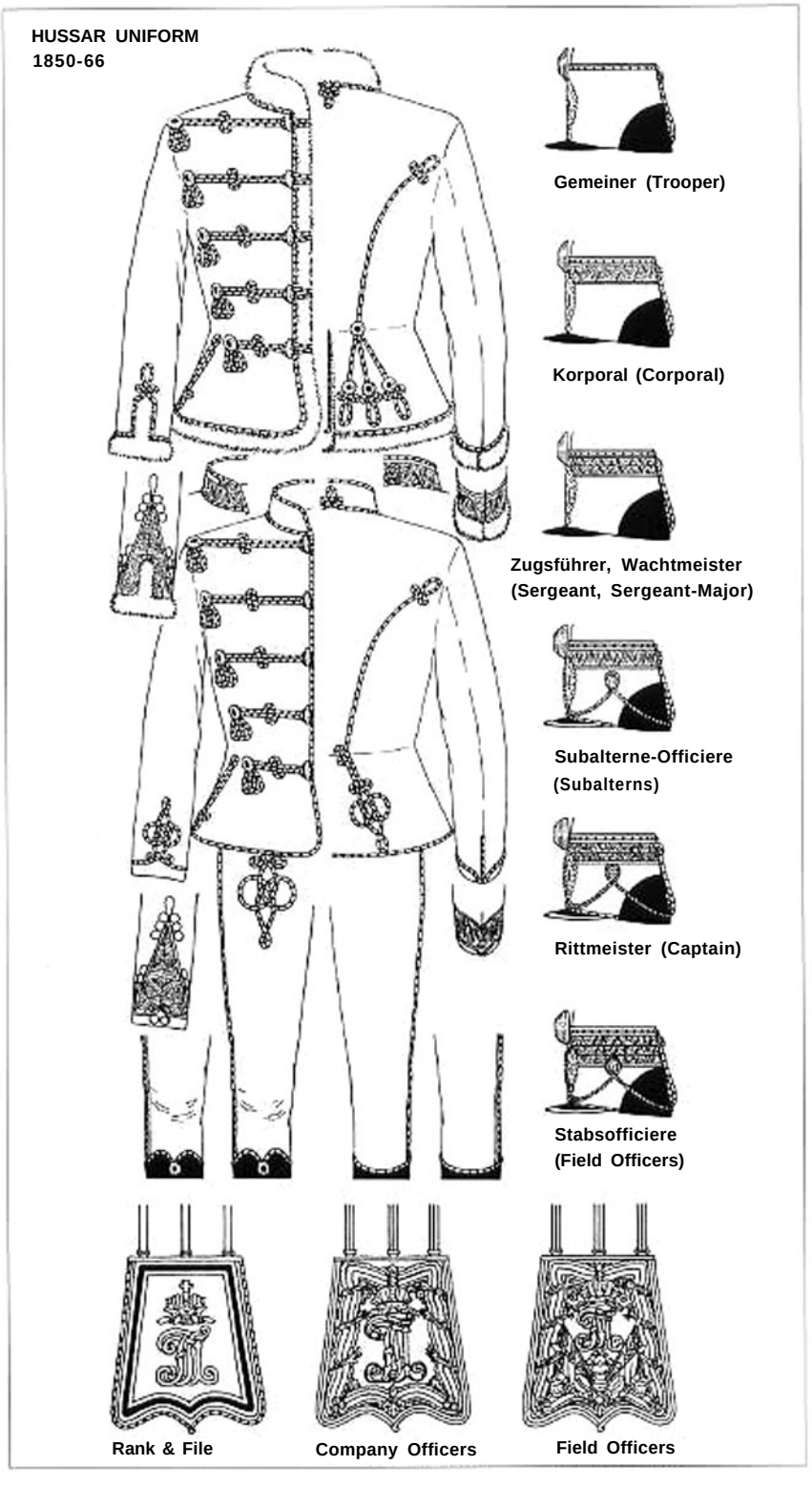
The shako body became wider at the bottom than at the top, 15cm high at the front and 17.7cm at the rear. While the black leatherwork and tasselled cord remained virtually unchanged;

Basic features of Hussar uniform before 1850. Note that general appearance is illustrated, while fine details varied somewhat from one regiment to another. Some of the variants are shown by the inserted details, The shako lace is that prescribed in 1840. The colours are detailed in the main text.

the pompom was replaced with a brass cockade 6.5cm wide with a black-lacquered centre, and the rosette with a crowned, double-headed brass eagle. Behind the cockade was a new plume, 12cm of black above 4cm of yellow. The waterproof cover was of infantry pattern, but in shako colour, and covering the pompom. The forage cap did not change greatly: its bottom braid was raised into an upright loop at the front. The off-duty cap of 1859 was similar to that of German cavalry, but did not have the bottom hand.

The dolman and the pelisse were replaced with a summer *Attila* and





Basic features of Hussar uniform after 1850. Unlike the previous style, this uniform was or the same design for all ranks. The only differences were rank distinctions, shown here by the inserted details. The shako lace is that prescribed in 1851. See the main text for colour details.

TOP **Poppy-red Hussar shako of a field officer, post-1850. Note the unofficial addition of a double band of gold lace to the peak. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

ABOVE **White shako of a Hussar senior NCO, post-11350. The mixed-colour woollen cord running round the rear edge of the peak at the base of the body is an unofficial addition often affected by NCOs. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

1: German cavalry equipment
2: Company officer, 1st Dragoons, c.1840
3: Gemeiner, 1st Chevauxlegers, c.1840
4: Gemeiner, 2nd Dragoons, c.1848
5: Wachtmeister, 5th Kurassiers, 1848

1: Standartenführer, 12th Hussars, c.1840
2: Gemeiner, 4th Uhlans, c.1840
3: Stabs-Trompeter, 5th Hussars, 1848

1: Oberleutnant, 8th Kurassiers, 1849
2: Rittmeister, 7th Hussars, 1848
3: Company officer, 1st Uhlans, 1848

C

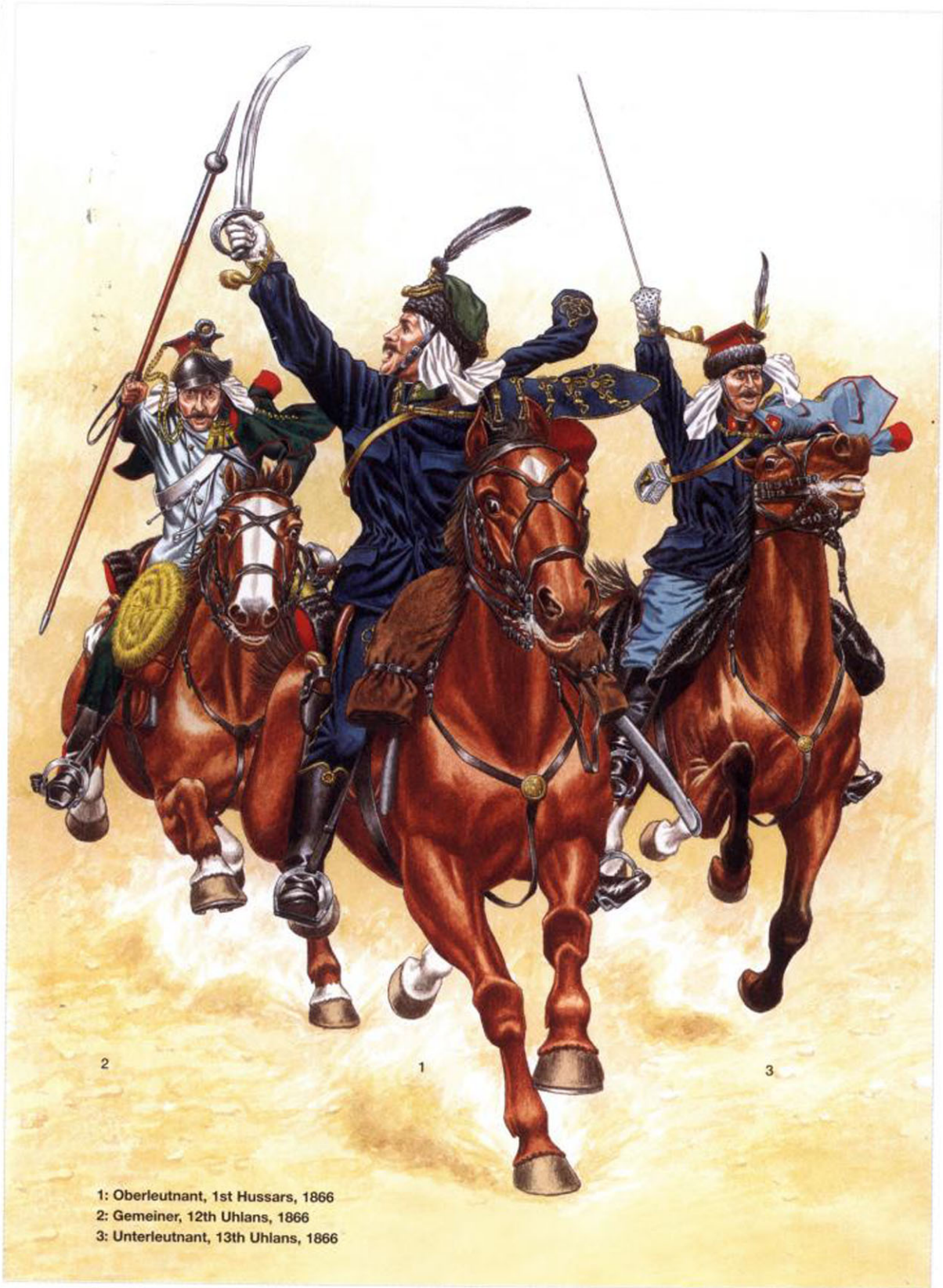
1: Oberstleutnant, 7th Kurassiers, c.1855
2: Standartenführer, 7th Dragoons, c.1855
3: Rittmeister, 3rd Dragoons, c.1855

D

1: Rittmeister, 4th Hussars, c.1855
2: Gemeiner, 3rd Hussars, c.1852
3: Eskadrons-Trompeter, 7th Uhlans, c.1855
4: Oberstleutnant, 5th Uhlans, c.1855

1: Gemeiner, 11th Kurassiers, c.1863
2: Eskadrons-Trompeter, 3rd Kurassiers, c.1863
3: Major, 1st Dragoons, c.1863

1: Officer, 3rd Uhlans, c.1860
2: Gemeiner, 2nd Dragoons, 1864
3: Gemeiner, 9th Hussars, 1864



1: Oberleutnant, 1st Hussars, 1866
2: Gemeiner, 12th Uhlans, 1866
3: Unterleutnant, 13th Uhlans, 1866

a winter *Attila* respectively - full-skirted tunics with a standing, rounded collar. The winter version was lined with white lambswool and trimmed with black lambskin. Both Attilas, as well as the breeches, were decorated with yellow and black mixed braid in a way similar to that on the previous uniform, but there were now only five lines of chest braiding, each fastened with an olivet and ending in a rosette and a pair of dropping; loops on both sides, The olivets and rosettes were in regimental colour, white or yellow. A doubled braid strap on the left shoulder of both Attilas and the neck cord on the winter version were as before, but the former had a rosette instead of a button. The Hussar sash became narrower, just 4.5cm wide, with three blocks of three barrels each. The Kittel was like that of the German cavalry, with Parolis in Attila colour. The rest of the uniform and equipment was as worn previously, except for new yellow and black lace, and the change of the Emperor's cypher on the sabretache. The firearms were like those of the Dragoons; some Hussars were issued with the adapted *Extracorps-Gewehr* (specialist troops' rifle) shortly before the outbreak of the war of 1866, when the troopers of the 1st Light Cavalry Division and of one squadron in each regiment of the 2nd Light Cav. Div. were armed in this way (both divisions fought in Bohemia).

The NCOs wore the same distinctions as before, adopting the collar stars in the same manner as those of the German cavalry. In 1851 the shako lace was standardized at 4cm for all NCO ranks, with a black central line for the Wachtmeister; this rank and the Zügsfuhrer were distinguished as in the German cavalry. The officers' servants were dressed like the earlier subalterns' servants from 1850.

After 1850: Hussar Officers

The shako resembled that of the other ranks, retaining all the former distinctions: a gold bullion cockade (now smaller than the other ranks' type, 5.2cm in diameter), a decorative gilt chain with lion bosses, gold front peak lace and braid, and a double cord in gold mixed with black with gold tassels. The double-headed eagle was gilded; the cord tassels were decorated with an eagle on one side and an Emperor's cypher on the other; and the new gold rank lace around the shako top had a black line near each edge for all ranks, being 4cm wide for subalterns, 4.5cm for captains with a black central line, and 6.5cm for field officers with two black lines dividing the lace into three equal parts.

The uniform braiding was the same as that of the other ranks, but in gold mixed with black. The shoulder cord strap and neck cords of the winter Attila were of the same pattern braid. The olivets and rosettes were in regimental gold or silver, as

Hussar major, c.1855, dressed for summer field service, with the uncovered shako, the summer Attila, no sash or pouch, and with the then-popular grey undress trousers with knee-length leather reinforcement.

was the field rank lace, worn on the summer Attila collar and on the cuffs of both versions. The metal rank stars on the collar corresponded in number and colour to those in the German cavalry. The seam braid of the breeches and the Field rank lace were bordered with Suitas cord. The winter Attila was lined with red lambswool and trimmed with black lambskin. The barrel sash was reduced like that of the other ranks, being distinguished as before. The Spencer was withdrawn, but a Kittel like that of the rank and file could be worn between the mid-1850s and 1860.

The boots had gold edging and rosettes, and the sabretache received the new Emperor's cypher. The pouch was now manufactured in thin silver-coloured plate, with a gilt rim and double-headed eagle on the flap. It was carried on a red-lined belt covered with 4.5cm gold lace with a black central stripe. Belt fittings were silver, including a lion mask connected by two chains to a double-headed eagle on the breast. The rest of the uniform and equipment was the same as for officers of the German cavalry regiments; the greatcoat's collar and the Parolis on the cloak collar were in Attila colour.

Hussar Rittmeister and troopers, c.1866. Note the absence of the sabretache and barrel sash, former Hussar specialities; and the chest braiding on the Gemeiner of the 14th Hussars (centre) - these braids ending in trefoils would be adopted by all Hussars in 1869. The Kutsma feather was very easy to lose, and it was up to the individual to provide it; the cocks in hen runs anywhere near Hussar barracks must have led stressful lives ... At right, note the lambswool lining of the slung winter Attila.

Volunteer Hussar Uniform Further alterations to Hussar dress took place after the two new volunteer Hussar regiments were raised in 1860, originating in irregular Hussars who volunteered for the war of 1859: the 1st Regt. from *the Jazyg* and *Kuman* Volunteer Hussar Regt. and the *Arad* and *Kecskemet* Volunteer Hussar Division; the 2nd Regt. from the 1st and 2nd *Debreczin* and *Hayduck*, and the 1st and 2nd *Sala-Egerszeg* Volunteer Hussar Divisions.

The volunteer regiments adopted a uniform notably different from that worn by the regular Hussars. The shako was replaced with a low, busby-like cap called the *Kutsma*, made of black lambswool and with a hanging cloth bag in regimental colour, a black leather chinstrap, a purely decorative double cord with tassels in yellow mixed with black, and a cock, turkey or owl feather at the front. Neither sabretache nor barrel sash were worn; the cartridge box belt was considerably narrower and was made of brown-red leather. The summer Attila also had a neck cord, and was usually worn slung over the Kittel, Their breeches were wider at the thighs, having diagonal pockets, and a normal fly at the front. Instead of a cloak, a dark brown greatcoat was worn; this had a hood, five lines of coat-colour chest

braiding with yellow olivets, and an internal cord for tightening the waist. Its standing collar had yellow-buttoned Parolis in Attila colour and a coat-colour neck cord for suspending it from the shoulder when riding. The officer's Kutsma was made of Astrakhan fleece and had an eagle leather, a double cord in gold mixed with black, and gold tassels decorated as before. The narrow officer's brown-red pouch belt was covered with gold lace only, without any additional decorations.

The regular Hussars adopted most of these innovations during 1864, abandoning the sabretache and shako and adopting the Kutsma, with its cloth bag made in regimental shako colour. The following year the sash was discarded, and the white cartridge box belt was replaced by that of the ex-volunteer Hussars.

Uhlan trooper on parade, c.1840. Of interest here is a non-regulation, simple black-over-yellow pennon without the counter-coloured stripes, and the lance 'boot' attached to the stirrup by two straps. The fringe on each of the Czapka's *racguette*-style tassels is formed into a line of 'acorns'. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)

Table F: Uhlan Regiments 1836-66

No.& name (Inhaber)	*Czapka*	*Buttons*
1. Ernst, Herzog von Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha 1815; Graf Civalart 1844; Graf Carl Grüne 1865	Emperor yellow	yellow
2. Fürst Schwarzenberg (Baron Vlasits 1828; Baron Hammerstein 1840; von Wallyemare 1861)	dark green	yellow
3. Erzherzog Carl (Graf Philip Grüne 1847; Fürst Friedrich Liechtenstein 1854; Baron Vinzenz Minutillo 1861)	poppy red	yellow
4. Kaiser Ferdinand 1835; Kaiser Franz Joseph 1848	white	yellow
5. Graf Wallmoden 1851	light blue	yellow
6. Kaiser Franz Joseph	Emperor yellow	white
7. Erzherzog Cart Ludwig	dark green	white
8. Erzherzog Ferdinand Maximilian, who became Maximilian I, Kaiser von Mexico 1864	poppy red	white
9. Fürst Carl Liechtenstein; Graf Mensdorf-Pouilly 1865	white	white
10. Graf Clam-Gallas	light blue	white
11. Alexander Czesarewitsch, Kronprinz, later Alexander II, Kaiser von Russland 1855	crimson	white
12. Kong beider Sicilien, Ferdinand II 1854, Franz II 1859	crimson	yellow
13. Freiwilligen-Uhlanen-Regiment 1860; Graf Trani, Prinz beider Sicilien 1861	bright red*	yellow

Notes:

Regts. Nos.5-11 were raised in 1851, the 5th by conversion of the 13th Hussars, and Regts. Nos. 6-11 by conversion of Chevauxleger Regts. Nos.1-3 and 5-7 respectively.

The 12th Regt. was raised in 1854.

The 13th Uhlans were raised as the Volunteer Uhlan Regiment in 1860, to finally become the regular 13th Regt. in 1862.

All regiments wore a dark green Uhlanka and trousers with poppy-red facings, except the 13th who had a light blue Uhlanka and baggy breeches with bright red facings.

*The colour of the Tatarka fur cap.

Names in **bold** were bestowed upon the 2nd and 3rd Regts. in 1820 and 1847 respectively as their permanent regimental titles.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT: UHLANS

Prior to 1850: Rank and File

The only regimental distinction was the colour of the cloth upper section of the C*zapka,* the 18.3cm-high Uhlan cap. The cloth was reinforced with a stiff frame shaped so as to form a 'waist' where it joined the skull. The 21cm-wide square top was pointed at the front, and covered with black lacquered leather, with triangular patches of the same material reinforcing the adjoining corners of the indented waist. The whole skull was of black-lacquered leather; it had a chinstrap with a brass buckle, a front peak, and a turned-up false rear peak. A false chinstrap covered with brass scales was fixed to the skull by lion mask bosses and hung 6cm below the front point of the top section on a brass hook (later mounted in a small lion mask). A drooping plume of black horsehair was fixed at the left front top, falling to the front peak. The plume rose from a disk like a snail shell decorated with a brass boss through which the Emperor's cypher was pierced. A leather strap 19.6cm long and 2cm wide was fixed to the left front near the pointed top, and fastened by a small leather toggle fitted on the skull above the left lion mask boss, in order to loop round the plume and keep it close to the cap. A mixed black and yellow double suspending cord was similar to that of the Hussar shako, but was not worn on the cap; it was looped twice around the wearer's neck, with tassels resting on the left chest, and was hooked up to the top right corner of the cap when required. On active service the Czapka was enclosed in facing-coloured oilskin with the plume remaining uncovered. The forage cap was the same as that of the German cavalry, with poppy-red piping and bottom band.

RIGHT **Czapka of an Uhlan field officer, 1860s. The Panzerkette is rather irregularly suspended around the cap here, but a very complicated regulation meticulously prescribed the exact manner of fastening it to restrain the plume properly. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

Uhlan subaltern officer, c.1840. He is shown in full dress, but not on parade; the valise and folded greatcoat are attached to the saddle, neither of which were carried on ceremonial occasions. The Ladovnica pouch hanging at his back is shown as though made of black leather, but this is hard to believe. (Print after M.Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)

The *Kurtka*, the short-skirted Uhlan tail-coat, was of dark green with yellow Compassel buttons and poppy-red facings for all regiments. The facing colour was displayed on the standing collar, on pointed cuffs fastened with a single small button, on reversible lapels, and on the turnbacks, which showed only at the front of the jacket. The lapels could be fastened with seven buttons on each side — buttoned across to the left to reveal the facing colour fully, or to the right to cover all but a narrow poppy-red strip. They did not extend all the way down the jacket, but ended 6.5cm above the skirt edge, this lower front being piped poppy-red and

fastened with two buttons. The tail had four creases; a vertical pocket in each side had a three-cornered flap with a button in each corner. These flaps, the back and sleeve seams, the lower edge of the tail, a strap on the left shoulder and a loop for the epaulette fastening on the right, were all piped poppy-red. The epaulette was yellow with a narrow black central stripe, and its woollen fringe was yellow mixed with black. Around the waist and over the Kurtka was worn an 8cm yellow woollen girdle with two black stripes.

The *Zupanek* - a dark green, tailless, sleeved waistcoat - was cut wide enough to be worn either under or over the Kurtka. It was single-breasted with ten small buttons and had a poppy-red standing collar, cuffs like those on the Kurtka, and poppy-red piping along the lower edge and down the front, on the shoulder strap and epaulette loop, on the back and sleeve seams and the side pocket slits. Dark green trousers had a 4,5cm wide poppy-red stripe down the outer seams and black leather foot-straps and reinforcement, the latter extending up to the calf and slightly higher at the front than at the rear. The rest of the uniform was like that of the German cavalry.

The sabre, knot, waist belt and slings were of Hussar pattern, but without the sabretache. Both the Bandoulier (for the 16 troopers per squadron armed not with lances but with carbines, as in the Kurassiers), and the cartridge box and belt worn by all troopers (since each carried two pistols), were as those of the German cavalry. The lance was 263cm long and had a 21cm cruciform steel blade, an iron shoe, a black-lacquered shaft, and a black leather grip with arm strap. A pennon fixed below the head measured 90cm by 29cm with a 43cm 'swallow-tail' cut; it was black over yellow, with two 1.6cm stripes either side of the central seam, a black one in the yellow field and a yellow one in the black. A cover of black waterproof linen protected the pennon in bad weather. The shabraque, valise, saddlebags and horseshoe case were like those of the German cavalry, and the rest of the horse furniture like that of the Hussars, with the addition of a lance boot to both stirrups for troopers armed with the lance.

Uhlan NCO, officer and troopers on parade, c.1852. Note (far right) the way in which the lance was carried when not in use, with its strap looped around the rider's arm and its ferrule supported by the leather 'boot' on the stirrup. (Print after A.Strassgschwandtner)

NCOs were not armed with lances, and wore an epaulette on each shoulder. Their distinctions were like those of the Hussars, and like them they did not adopt the collar rank stripes. The rank lace was placed at the bottom of the Czapka's cloth upper section. The facings of the NCO craftsmen were in regimental Czapka colour, as was the standard belt; the trumpeters' plumes were red. The appearance of the quartermasters and subalterns' servants followed those in the German cavalry.

Prior to 1850: Uhlan Officers

The cloth section of the officer's Czapka had no leather cover. On the square upper surface two cords intersected at the centre, running towards the corners and then descending along the edges

to the skull piece; these cords were of gold mixed with black silk, as was the suspending cord with completely gold tassels. The plume disk was covered with a gilt cockade with a cyphered black centre. The chinscales and the tightening strap were missing, but there was a gilt chain *(Panzerkette)* to retain the plume, 0.9cm wide and underlaid with black velvet. The chain was suspended around the cap between one large and one small lion masks, placed on the skull and on the cloth top section respectively on each side of the cap. and upon a hook at the rear point of the cloth section. Both peaks were edged with a double band of gold-embroidered lace, 1.3cm and 0.3cm wide for company ranks, and 2cm and 0.6cm wide for field ranks. The wider stripes also decorated the skull at the top and bottom. Along the rear edge of the front peak there was a braid in deep brown-gold mixed with black. The rank lace was like that of the Hussar officer.

The Kurtka was distinguished by gold buttons and a gold loop and bullion-fringed epaulette, with black central stripe, on each shoulder; in addition it had a gold bullion 'waterfall' fringe at the rear waist. The usual rank lace appeared on the cuffs of field ranks in gold. The Zupanek was similar to that of the other ranks, having the same distinctions as the Kurtka except for the 'waterfall', and bearing additionally the rank lace on the collar and 5.2cm lace along the front and bottom for field ranks. The officer's girdle was 7.2cm wide and made of gold with black silk stripes.

Instead of the Oberrock, Uhlan officers wore an interesting garment called the *Felberkurtka,* Without lapels, this was both faced and lined with poppy-red fur. Apparently two variants existed: one resembling the Kurtka, and one full-skirted and provided with side pockets, but both with a folding fur collar. A rather unusual feature of the Felberkurtka was the position of the field rank lace, sewn onto the fur cuff facings. The dark green trousers did not have leather reinforcement and were decorated with a 4cm poppy-red stripe along each side of the outer scams. Overalls,

Volunteer Uhlans in 1862. Some are wearing side caps adorned with feathers, and some Tatarkas, but all are dressed in dark blue blouses and light blue baggy breeches which hang over the top of high Polish boots. Note the officer in undress, wearing a black forage cap and a light blue Uhlanka and trousers.

everyday and off-duty trousers, forage cap, gloves and greatcoat with poppy-red Parolis were similar to those of Kurassier officers.

The sabre with knot and the waist belt with sabre slings were like those of Hussar officers. The silver pouch, called the *Ladovnica* and displaying a black double-headed eagle on the flap, was worn on a belt lined with red velvet, faced in gold with a black central stripe, and fitted in silver with a lion mask, chains and cyphered shield at the front. The horse furniture was like that of Hussar officers, with the branch letter 'U' on the breastplate boss.

After 1850: Uhlan Rank and File

The Czapka remained very much the same, being lowered to 15.7cm at the front and to 17cm at the rear, and having a 18.3cm wide square top. The cloth portion was hence shallower than before and the indented 'waist' separating it from the leather skull moved relatively higher. The horsehair plume was shortened and the cords were simplified, both becoming lighter. The old forage cap was retained until 1853, when a special dark green Czapka-like cap was introduced. This was lower and softer than the parade item, having a very short and narrow waist section, a square top stiffened by cardboard and 'Spanish reed', a black leather front peak, and an adjustable yellow-braided chinstrap fixed by two Compassels. The piping to the square top and the bottom band were both in Czapka colour, with the band piped poppy-red for the regiments with green Czapkas. The NCO cap was decorated with a cockade and a yellow braid loop. The off-duty cap introduced in 1860 was like that of the German cavalry, but in dark grey and with a poppy-red bottom band.

The full-skirted tunic permitted for the Uhlans in 1849 was called the *Uhlanka*, and differed from the Kurtka in having removable lapels, fastened initially with rows of eight and later of seven buttons. It had a fringed epaulette on each shoulder, and a 6.5cm-deep 'waterfall' fringe of yellow wool in the rear waist; the skirt was now triply creased on each side. An additional regimental distinction appeared when all six Chevauxleger regiments which converted to Uhlans received white buttons. The Zupanek acquired a folding collar and a second epaulette loop, but otherwise remained unchanged. The NCO collar stars were adopted as in the other branches. The girdle became 5.2cm wide for all ranks; and the seam stripes on the dark green trousers were slightly wider. Overalls and gloves were as those of the German cavalry, as were the Kittel and greatcoat, with poppy-red Parolis for both and additional collar piping for the latter. Firearms were as for the Kurassiers until 1800; thereafter the carbine was withdrawn and all men carried the lance. The rest of the equipment was as for the Hussars.

Uhlan Oberleutnant and Gemeiner, c.1865, when their dark green uniform was already notably changed under the influence of the volunteer Uhlans' costume. The Uhlanka's coloured lapels and girdle are absent. Note the officer's cap cord not attached to the Czapka, but simply looped decoratively around his neck and epaulettes.

Obverse of the 1836 pattern Leibstandarte. Note the trace of a small oblong in the upper corner, which bore the abbreviation of the arm of service and the regimental number; this was apparently sewn to standards early in the period, but the practice was gradually discontinued. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

After 1850: Uhlan Officers

Their uniform and equipment distinctions continued as before. The Czapka received the same gold rank lace as that on the Hussar officers' shako, and the Panzerkette became 0.6cm wide. The Uhlanka acquired the field rank lace and metal rank stars on the collar. The Zupanek was abolished and temporarily replaced with the other ranks' Kittel as in the other cavalry branches. The Felberkurtka was restyled the *Felberuhlanka;* resembling the Uhlanka, it was faced and lined as before but provided with side pockets and a Hussar-style neck cord. The greatcoat with cloak was as for German cavalry officers, with poppy-red collar and cloak Parolis. The pouch belt was now lined with black instead of red velvet, and its cyphered shield was replaced with a double-headed eagle.

Volunteer Uhlan Uniform The Freiwilligen-Uhlanen-Regiment raised in I860 was a volunteer unit only in title; it actually originated from a single division of each of the regular Uhlan Regts. Nos.l, 2, 8 and 10, the rank and file mostly having at least ten years' service. These 'volunteers' initially wore their old dark green uniform, but a rather romantic dress similar to that worn by the Austro-Mexican Free Corps was adopted in 1862.

The headgear was a low. peakless cap called the *Tatarka* or *Konfederatka.* The cap comprised a lower portion of black lambswool and a square-topped, cloth upper portion which bore a cock's feather fixed at the top left front. The cloth portion was bright red (as was the new forage cap, shaped as a simple, peakless side cap). The lapelless Uhlanka was light blue, having a single row of ten yellow Compassel buttons, a neck cord for suspending over the shoulders, and bright red pointed cuffs and buttoned Parolis on a folding collar. There were two breast and two side pockets, all with three-cornered Polish flaps, and two in the rear skirt with three-cornered, buttoned vertical flaps. The front and skin edges, the back and sleeve seams and the pocket flaps were all piped in bright red. Under the suspended Uhlanka a dark blue blouse could be worn; initially permitted for officers only, after it proved its practicality it was adopted by all ranks. The blouse had bright red buttonless Parolis on a standing collar, a concealed front fastening, narrow round cuffs, a dark

blue double cord strap on the left shoulder (gold for officers), two front and two hip pockets with three-cornered flaps, and an internal cord for tightening the waist. Light blue baggy breeches called *Pumphosen*, cut in the Polish style and piped bright red down the outer seams, were worn inside knee-length Polish riding boots with plugged-in star spurs.

The greatcoat closely resembled that of the volunteer Hussars, having additionally two breast pockets; all pockets were covered with Polish flaps. The rank and file were armed with a pennonless lance, single pistol and light cavalry sabre, at first with a black leather scabbard and later with an iron one. The cartridge box belt was as for the volunteer Hussars, including the variant for officers. The dress of the officers was distinguished by an eagle feather on the Tatarka and golden cords and rear waist 'waterfall' fringe on the Uhlanka. In undress, officers could wear light blue trousers with bright red double side stripes.

Under these influences the uniform of the dark green-clad regiments gradually changed. The Uhlanka received a neck cord, and the Czapka was made of more flexible leather and without a stiff frame from 1863. Its square top was reduced in size and the 'waist' narrowed once again. The pennon was abolished on the 1864 pattern lance, and the shaft was oiled and no longer lacquered to preserve the wood. The Uhlanka lost its coloured lapels in April 1865, and the girdle was discontinued. Finally, in the autumn of that year, all Uhlans were ordered to be dressed in the same way as the 13th Regt.; but because of the outbreak of war the following year implementation was delayed. However, officers were permitted to wear the new uniform from 31 December 1865; and it was not unusual to see them amongst officers and troopers still wearing the old dark green during the campaign of 1866.

A group of Hussars from the 5th Regt. in the mid-1850s. They are shown in various uniforms: full dress with and without winter Attila, shako uncovered with Feldzeichen and plume (the trumpeter, surprisingly, with the ordinary black-over-yellow variant); marching dress with and without Attila, shako enclosed in oilskin cover in shako colour and with and without Feldzeichen and similarly-covered plume, absence of parade saddle cover; undress with forage cap; everyday service dress with forage cap, Kittel and no parade saddle cover. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

Regimental Bands With the exception of red crests on the German cavalry helmets and similarly-coloured plumes on the Hussar shakos and Uhlan Czapkas the musicians wore ordinary regimental uniforms. Mounted only on grey or white horses, they played exclusively wind instruments: three trumpets, three buglehorns, two bass and two contrabass horns. If the circumstances required, the squadron trumpeters reinforced the band. The number of musicians was enlarged to 24 per regiment from 1851, but in wartime they returned to their respective squadrons and the band was disbanded, to be formed again after the end of hostilities.

Standards Each regiment had initially one *Leibstandarte* (Sovereign's Standard), carried by the Oberst-Division, with an *Ordinärstandarte* (Regimental Standard) for every other division. The standards, along with their staves and finials, closely resembled the infantry Colours and underwent the same alterations in design (see MAA 323), but were only 70cm by 63cm in size. The Leibstandarte was white, bearing a representation of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the reverse, and the full Imperial arms upon the breast of a crowned black double-headed eagle on the obverse, but without the smaller shields which surrounded the arms on the infantry pattern. The Ordinärstandarte was yellow, bearing the eagle on both sides. Both standards had a border of red, black, silver and gold triangular 'flames'. The heavy cavalry carried its standards in the field; but the light regiments often did not, and were provided with a single standard from 1862.

Riding school of the 1st Uhlans in the 1830s. A wide range of Uhlan dress is illustrated, including two which are rare in pictorial sources: a richly decorated field officer's Zupanek, worn by the officer on the left; and both variants of the Felberkurtka - a full-skirted one worn by the mounted officer, and a Kurtka-style example worn by the officer supervising the exercise. (Print after Franz Zeller, Military History Museum, Vienna)

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ABOVE **Volunteer Uhlan in greatcoat and Uhlan officer in Felberuhlanka, c.1862. As can be seen, the Felberuhlanka with its gold epaulettes and poppy-red fur lining; and facings was an extremely impressive garment. Note the inferior appearance of the volunteer, whose dress was designed so as to emphasise the revival of the Uhlans' historical roots. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)**

BELOW **NCOs of the 12th Uhlans, c.1866. Three are dressed in the Kittel and the fourth in the Uhlanka. Their Czapkas are hung on the branch in the background, and all four wear the Czapka-like dark green Uhlan forage cap. Note the white cloth grenades on the collars, which were introduced in 1860 to distinguish soldiers who prolonged their active service called 'veterans' in the cavalry.**

THE PLATES

A1: German cavalry equipment
From left to right: trooper's cuirass until 1827; field officer's helmet until 1836; field officer's cuirass until 1827; officer's Pallasch with sword knot and waist belt for field ranks; officer's sash; trooper's helmet until 1836; company officer's horse furniture.

A2: Company officer, 1st Dragoons, c.1840
The officer wears the Oberrock, a sort of overcoat reintroduced in the cavalry in 1836 after being discontinued for the past 25 years. The Oberrock was worn either in the manner illustrated, or over the full uniform including the Feldbinde (as described for infantry officers, see MAA 323). Kurassier officers never wore the cuirass when dressed in the Oberrock.

A3: Gemeiner, 1st Chevauxlegers, c.1840
His dark green uniform makes this trooper easily recognisable as a Chevauxleger; only an expert eye could distinguish the white-coated Chevauxleger regiments from the similarly-clad Dragoons, and it was resolved in December 1850 that all the 'white' Chevauxlegers should change to dark green. It is questionable, however, whether this order had begun to be implemented before the Chevauxleger branch was dissolved only six months later.

A4: Gemeiner, 2nd Dragoons, c.1848
Everyday service dress is presented, comprising the unfaced Kittel and a regulation forage cap. Some more or less contemporaneous paintings show non-regulation caps in trouser colour, decorated with a loop and rosette for NCOs. However, it is not exactly clear whether such caps ware actually worn at that date, or whether artists painting some years later imitated the then-current caps.

A5: Wachtmeister, 5th Kurassiers, 1848
The sergeant-major shown displays the rank distinctions adopted not long before: three white cloth collar stripes, and brass reinforcing bands and comb cover on the helmet. While the stripes were short-lived, the brass helmet distinctions survived until the end of the Empire.

B1: Standartenführer, 12th Hussars, c.1840
This senior NCO is presented in full dress on parade, where the richly decorated standard belt was displayed uncovered. He has not yet replaced the former shako rank distinction of two bands of corporal's lace. Note the Vitéz-Kötés. the shako suspension cord, which can be found nowhere in the pictorial sources in functional use, but merely worn as a cap embellishment.

B2: Gemeiner, 4th Uhlans, c.1840
The Uhlans usually wore this Zupanek over the Kurtka in cold weather, with the epaulette attached, as illustrated by this figure. The Czapka plume had two-thirds of the horsehair looped by a diagonally placed strap while the rear third was left to hang free, but trained so as to cling close to the cap.

B3: Stabs-Trompeter, 5th Hussars, 1848
A winter field service dress is illustrated, but with the shako's waterproof cover removed to reveal the wide lace band adopted by senior NCOs in 1840. The trumpet is of the standard army 1843 pattern, 53cm long and provided with a cord in mixed yellow and black as introduced in 1836, with yellow-outside-black tassel fringes (previously each was divided into four parts, with alternate black and yellow threads).

C1: Oberleutnant, 8th Kurassiers, 1849
The field dress of this Leutnant includes the newly adopted tunic with rather long skirts (which would soon be soon shortened to the length prescribed for the rank and file); the officer's pattern overalls: and the helmet, from which the crest which has been removed and placed in the valise for safekeeping. The German cavalry officers were permitted to wear moustaches like their men from 1848.

C2: Rittmeister, 7th Hussars, 1848
The full dress uniform of 1848 is worn by this Rittmeister, distinguished by a shako cockade with a green velvet centre bearing the initials 'V.F.' for Ferdinand V - the style born by Emperor Ferdinand as the King of Hungary. This cockade was worn by Hungarian officers after the Imperial Court was forced to grant a considerable degree of autonomy to Hungary early in 1848. However, as the conflict between the Court and the Hungarian government eventually degenerated into open war at the end of the year, the Hungarian officers who remained loyal to the Emperor attached the ordinary cockade to their shakos again.

C3: Company officer, 1st Uhlans, 1848
This junior officer in campaign uniform wears the Kurtka with the lapels buttoned to the right, obscuring the facings. He has wrapped a waterproof cover round his Czapka to protect it from the elements. Note the everyday service dark grey trousers, reinforced with black leather up to the knees.

D1: Oberstleutnant, 7th Kurassiers, c.1855
This figure represents a Kurassier Oberstleutnant on parade on horseback, when the gauntlets were prescribed. The decorations were worn on a red velvet ribbon levelled with the top chest button of the Waffenrock. On campaign his appearance would be the same, but with overalls and with or without a sash; when on the march and 'at alarm', as on campaign, with sash; for everyday exercises, with forage cap, and if taking place in the presence of superiors, as on parade, but with overalls and lambskin saddle cover only.

D2: Standartenführer, 7th Dragoons c.1855
This regiment was one of the most famous in the Imperial army and had many privileges, the most significant of which were those granted after the battle of Kolin in 1757. For the bravery shown there its men had the 'right' never to wear moustaches; and the Empress Maria Theresa presented the regiment with four standards which were carried instead of

Hussar trooper's sabretache carried after 1850. The general design remained unchanged from the earlier period, but the cypher changed from 'F1' to 'FJ1', and the lace band no longer followed the combination of colours of the shabraque edging, becoming yellow with a wide black central stripe. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

Pattern 1850 German cavalry other ranks' helmet. This is the corporal's variant, distinguished by the brass skull reinforcing bands. Although present here, brass edging to the rear peak is a rather unusual feature both in the pictorial sources and on extant examples. (Mladen Vukusa Collection)

Field officer's Uhlanka (note cuff and collar lace), epaulette end girdle. The jacket is dark green, the piping, cuffs and removable seven-button lapels poppy-red; the lace on the cuffs and facing the collar is gold. Note that the gold shoulder loop has a black transverse stripe, to prevent discontinuity of the black stripe on the epaulette when this was attached. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

the regular patterns. All four were decorated with gold leaves on both sides: the red reverse bore the Imperial eagle wearing the chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece; the green obverse bore representations of Belona, Goddess of War on one standard and of battle episodes on the other three.

D3: Rittmeister,
3rd Dragoons, c.1855
German cavalry officers appeared in this gala dress, with gloves prescribed; Kurassier officers did not wear the cuirass. The shoulder sashes of any Orders awarded to individuals were worn passing under the waist sash. The regimental adjutants appeared like the other regimental officers, while those assigned as aides-de-camp to general officers wore the Feldbinde *én echarpe* - from the left shoulder to the right hip - and therefore were provided with a doubled cord shoulder strap in gold mixed with black, fastened by a small button, to secure the sash.

E1: Rittmeister,
4th Hussars, c.1855
The Hussar officer's parade dress represented here differed from gala dress only in the absence of any sashes of Orders, which would have been worn over the summer Attila and under the waist sash and pouch belt. On campaign, overalls and no sash were worn; on the march uniform was as on campaign, but sabretache and shako covered (including the cockade on the latter) and plume not attached; at exorcise in the presence of superiors, as on the march, but without the sabretache and with only the lambskin saddle cover, and with or without the shako cover according to orders.

E2: Gemeiner,
3rd Hussars, c.1852
This trooper is represented as he appeared on campaign, wearing 'Russian-grey' overalls with a leather reinforcement at the

bottom and up the inner legs (the latter sometimes added to extend the working life of the garment). Note that he has not yet replaced his old flintlock Kavalleriekarabiner with the newly-adopted percussion weapon.

E3: Eskadrons-Trompeter, 7th Uhlans, c.1855
The parade dress of this trumpeter differs from the regulations only in one minor detail: his Czapka is decorated with woollen cords at the top and down the edges of the cloth uppersection, which were apparently added by some NCOs to distinguish their caps in the same way as those of the officers. Some Hussar NCOs did the same thing with their shakos, adding a woollen cord around the bottom of the cap. It was customary for the trumpeters of all cavalry branches to be mounted on greys if possible.

E4: Oberstleutnant, 5th Uhlans, c.1855
This Oberstleutnant is in parade dress, when decorations were worn on a dark green cord fastened at the upper right side of the lapels. The sashes of any Orders would have been added under the girdle and pouch belt in gala dress only. If troopers were wearing the Zupanek over the Kurtka, their officers had to wear the fir-lined Felberuhlanka. On campaign, overalls and Uhlanka were worn, the latter without the facing-colour side of the lapels exposed, but no girdle; on the march, as on campaign, but with covered Czapka; at exercise with superiors present, the Uhlanka without epaulettes, overalls, pouch, no girdle, lambskin saddle cover only, and Czapka with or without cover according to orders.

F1: Gemeiner, 11th Kurassiers, c.1863
The heavy variant of the 1861 pattern cavalry sabre was intended for the Kurassiers and the light variant for the Hussars, Uhlans and Dragoons; nevertheless, up to one third of each Kurassier regiment was usually armed with the lighter sabre, like this trooper, and were mounted on lighter horses. At the same time a number of the others carried the heavier sabre, but rode light horses like the rest of the regiment.

F2: Eskadrons-Trompeter, 3rd Kurassiers, c.1863
Although his collar rank distinction is obscured here this trumpeter holds corporal's rank, as can be seen from the brass reinforcing bands on his helmet. Note the horse furniture, which included a black lambskin saddle cover (as F3) for parade only, but without the officers cyphered cloth shields.

F3: Major, 1st Dragoons, c.1863
The Major is in parade dress on horseback, wearing the Hussar pouch and belt received after the Dragoons became light cavalry. The decorations on the horse furniture vary in detail from source to source, especially for field ranks, but the black cloth shield on the black lambskin saddle cover bearing the gold Emperor's cypher was normally prescribed for parades; on other occasions it was not displayed.

G1: Officer, 3rd Uhlans, c.1860
This figure represents the Uhlan officer as he appeared in undress in winter, wearing the forage cap and the greatcoat

Caps of volunteer cavalry officers: a Hussar Kutsma on the left and an Uhlan Tatarka on the right. As the large eagle feathers were very easy to lose the caps were frequently worn without them on field service, where a replacement was hard to find. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

with cape. Cavalry officers were the first to adopt the black forage cap (in 1828), which originated from a similar cap adopted by Hussar officers in 1811, but made in regimental uniform colour with braiding in black mixed with gold silk.

G2: Gemeiner, 2nd Dragoons, 1864
Based on an Ottenfeld sketch, this figure represents a Dragoon of the 2nd Regt. as he appeared during the war of 1864 in Denmark. While the Waffenrock was worn under the greatcoat during this predominantly winter campaign, in Bohemia in the summer of 1866 no greatcoat was worn over the shirt only, and the Waffenrock was packed in the valise and reserved for parades.

G3: Gemeiner, 9th Hussars, 1864
Another regiment which fought in Denmark in 1864. Though a new Hussar uniform was prescribed on 17 August 1863, most of the regiments did not receive it until as late as 1864; thus the 9th Hussars marched out to war with Denmark still wearing their white shakos with likewise-coloured waterproof covers and white cloaks, instead of the newly-prescribed Kutsma fur caps and dark brown greatcoats.

H1: Oberleutnant, 1st Hussars, 1866
H2: Gemeiner, 12th Uhlans, 1866
H3: Unterleutnant, 13th Uhlans, 1866

All three regiments illustrated here fought at Custozza in 1866. Because of the hot Italian climate, all ranks were allowed to protect their heads from the deadly sun with white cloths worn under their regulation headgear. They were also permitted to wear the Kittel under the slung Attila or Uhlanka. However, the officers preferred the dark blue blouse which was very popular at that time and already a regulation garment for the 13th Uhlans. Note the Uhlan officer's pouch, which had a rectangular flap, while the flap of the Hussar officer's pouch was shaped at the bottom *en accolade,* like the sabretache. As can be seen, the horse furniture of light cavalry officers conformed with the then-prevalent trend of abandoning all unnecessary decorations.

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